

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

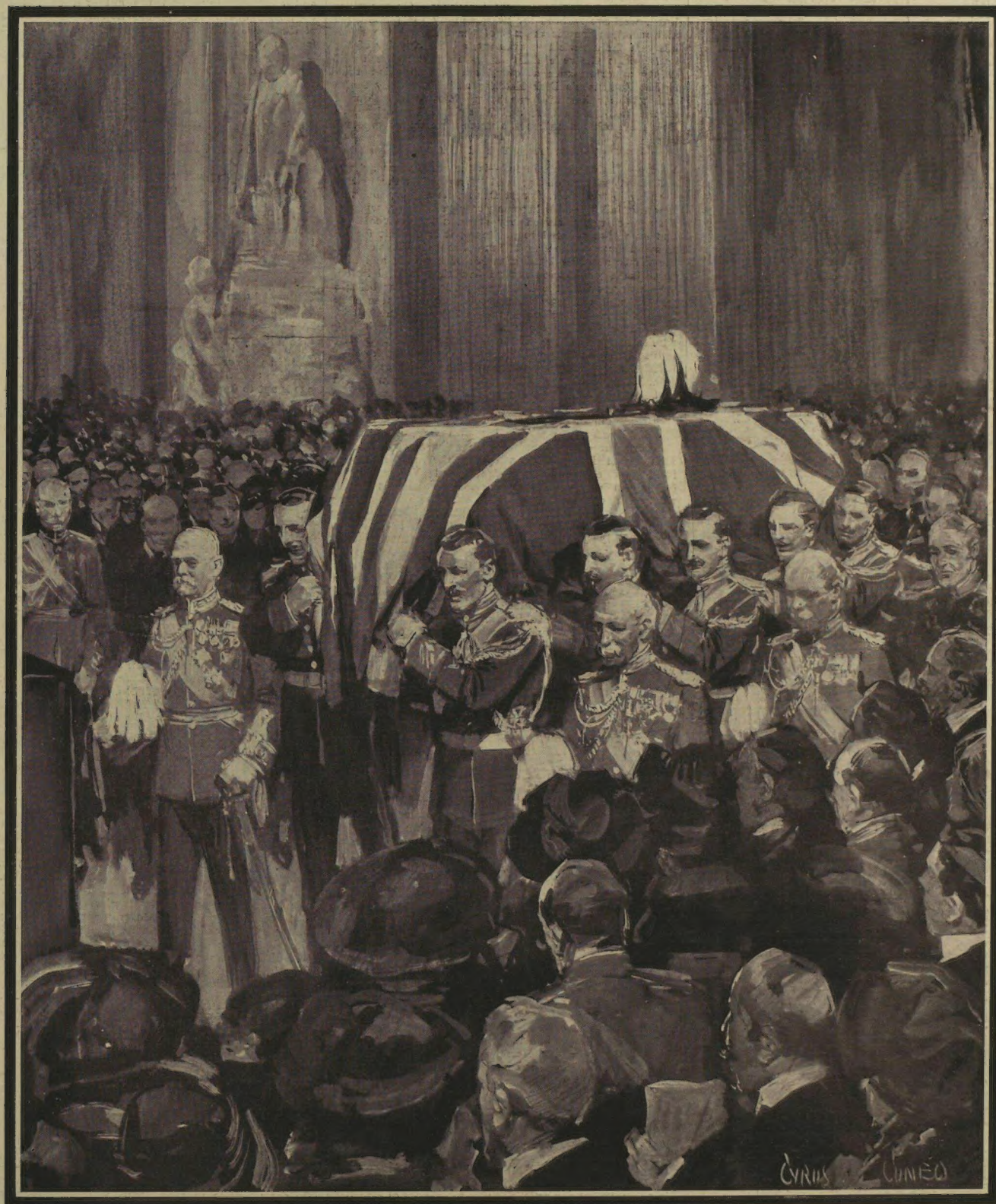
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 3859. - VOL. CXLII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1913.

With Photogravure and Coloured Supplements. SIXPENCE.

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A GREAT SOLDIER BORNE TO HIS LAST RESTING-PLACE NEAR THE GRAVE OF NELSON: ALL THAT WAS MORTAL OF FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT WOLSELEY IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The body of Lord Wolseley was laid to rest in St. Paul's on March 31, after having been taken in procession from the War Office to the Cathedral. At Blackfriars, the pall-bearers—General Sir John French, General Sir Neville Lyttelton, General Sir Richard Harrison, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, Admiral of the Fleet Sir G. H. U. Noel, Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, General Sir A.

Hunter, General Sir R. Biddulph, Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. D. Fanshawe, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, and Field-Marshal Lord Roberts—took their places on either side of the coffin, which was covered with the Union Jack and had upon it the Field-Marshal's hat and sword. The Royal Horse Guards provided the bearer-party, which carried the coffin into the Cathedral.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

### MR. FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL SEASON.

FOR the first week of his farewell season Mr. Forbes-Robertson varied his programme at Drury Lane between "Hamlet," "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," and "The Sacrament of Judas," in each of which he obtains a part happily suited to his personality. This week he has added "The Light that Failed" to his programme, and here, in watching him represent the artist menaced with blindness who is the hero of the work, we strike against something like a limitation in Mr. Forbes-Robertson's art, and yet discover him triumphing over that very limitation. No fair-minded judge can assert that the actor expresses one side of Dick Helder which Mr. Kipling obviously intended to be emphasised, that side being, of course, a certain brutality of temper: a fierce, consuming energy. Forbes-Robertson's Dick never suggests the possession of elemental violence. On the other hand, we have realised for us splendidly the picturesque and merely romantic aspects of the man, all the sensibility of the artistic temperament, all the chivalry of the lover. Miss Gertrude Elliott's Mai, still as fresh and dainty a performance as ever, is a fit companion-study to Mr. Robertson's Dick Helder; and Mr. Aubrey Smith makes the manliest of Torpenhows. Miss Adeline Bourne, as the Red-Haired Girl, and Miss Olive Richardson, as Bessie, are other members of a much more than competent cast.

### "VANITY." AT THE GLOBE.

Vanity—Vanity Fayre, in full—is the name of an actress, and vanity is her failing; and "Vanity" is the title of the play in which Mr. Ernest Denny, its author, shows us how this failing of his heroine was cured. Now, when in a stage-story, or indeed any story, a vice is chastised, and its victim reduced to penitence, it is difficult for art to avoid sentimentality. The moral must be driven home, the sinner must be faced with his or her folly and hear home truths; confession must follow the practical lesson. Which means that the fable goes perilously near being a sermon, and an entertainment devised to amuse may begin to tire. Something of this sort happens in the case of "Vanity," wherein the actress, eaten up with self-admiration, learns that she is not indispensable; is told, in disguise, what relatives, friends, and suitors think of her frailties, and humbly resolves, after the experience she has gained from shamming to be dead, to avoid any temptation to be selfish. The first act begins delightfully. We see Vanity calmly using all her dependents to gratify her caprices. The mere unconsciousness of the girl, her gaiety and impishness in pursuing her own way, are delightfully brought out by that most engaging of comedienne, Miss Ethel Irving. Then comes the rather foolish inspiration of the mock-death and Vanity's masquerade in her Quaker aunt's costume. She sees herself as others see her, and, as if that were not misery enough, her kind lawyer, who has hitherto been so cheery a counsellor, begins to sermonise her, and her lover follows suit. The tone has changed from that of light comedy to nearly that of an improving tract. And in the last act, where Vanity is transformed, we obtain only flashes of her former wit and liveliness: the scenes of commotion which her reappearance causes are often amusing; but Vanity herself sobs out her remorse, save for one spasm of the old Eve, and herself treats us to sentiment and to moral platitudes. So that, though there is much that is bright and clever in the play, and its aim is carried through very carefully and thoroughly, there is not a little that is wearisome. Hence, though Miss Irving's tears are compelling and her laughter infectious; though Mr. Guy Standing is sincerity itself as the lover, and Mr. Paul Arthur amiability as the lawyer, a sort of shadow passes over the play as it proceeds—the shadow of too much didacticism.

### "DIPLOMACY" REVIVED AT WYNDHAM'S.

It is impossible to wax enthusiastic over "Diplomacy" as a play. Not even the cleverness of Sardou's trickery can reconcile us to its obvious artificialities. Fortunately, it serves as a good-enough medium for acting, and allows of a "star" cast. However little we may believe in its story, it is interesting to compare modern with former revivals. All things considered, we cannot grumble at the efforts of the young people who now step into the shoes of famous seniors. Mr. Gerald Du Maurier gets quite a lot of humour into Henry Beaulieu's business, especially with the scent, and moves with his customary naturalness in a mid-Victorian atmosphere. Miss Gladys Cooper proves that she is capable of more than charming light-comedy, and in Dora's outburst of wounded love and passionate indignation, culminating in the banging of the locked door, she creates the illusion of fervent sincerity. Mr. Owen Nares, a little too juvenile as to style, a little too tenor-toned as to voice, nevertheless has his moments of intensity as Julian. And we have a manly Orloff from Mr. Wontner, a coquettish and extremely plausible Countess Zicka from Miss Elsie Jeffreys, and a sprightly Lady Henry Fairfax from Lady Tree. Mr. Norman Forbes (Baron Stein) and Miss Annie Schletter (the Marquise) complete a company which does no discredit and will no doubt add to "Diplomacy" traditions.

### "THE GREAT ADVENTURE." AT THE KINGSWAY.

"The Great Adventure," as Mr. Arnold Bennett conceives it, is great fun. It may be a trifle long-drawn-out, but it has amusing dialogue and is carried through with inexhaustible high spirits. The "adventure" has been used before by Mr. Bennett in his novel "Buried Alive," and consists in a famous but shy artist's seizing the chance of his valet's death to take his name and so get rid of his own too great publicity. So Ilam Carve becomes Albert Shawn. His adventure would cost him dear in peace of mind were he not helped by the pluck and companionship of Janet Cannot, a girl who nurses him through an illness, and proves at once the most cheery and calm of wives. To watch her imperturbability as two curates, leading in a weeping widow, accuse the sham Albert Shawn of bigamy, and threaten Janet with police interference—she all the while handing

them tea and insisting on their making the toast—is to be doubled up with laughter. Ilam is all nerves and petulance, and Janet all dry humour and philosophy; and Mr. Henry Ainley is as delightfully irritable and explosive as Miss Wish Wynne (oh, so natural and winsome an artist!) is pawk and phlegmatic. We are provided with the happiest of contrasts. It is just a refreshing joke that we are offered at the Kingsway, and it is taken by these two players in just the right spirit of irresponsibility.

### A PINERO CURTAIN-RAISER AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

In front of Mr. A. E. W. Mason's "Open Windows" Sir George Alexander has staged a curtain-raiser, called "Playgoers," by no less distinguished a dramatist than Sir Arthur Pinero. It is humorous in aim, and its humour exploits that old-fashioned subject, life below stairs. The various servants are quaintly enough individualised in a farcical way, but they are all observed from a point of view that might almost be called superior and condescending. And the author does not disdain the devices of low comedy—thus he twice makes the master of the house bark his shins against a pail. The play, in fact, is the sort of thing that might have amused mid-Victorian audiences, but is somewhat *vieux jeu* to-day. Sir Arthur Pinero was called for—in vain—by an enthusiastic house, but he must not imagine that "Playgoers" adds to his reputation.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

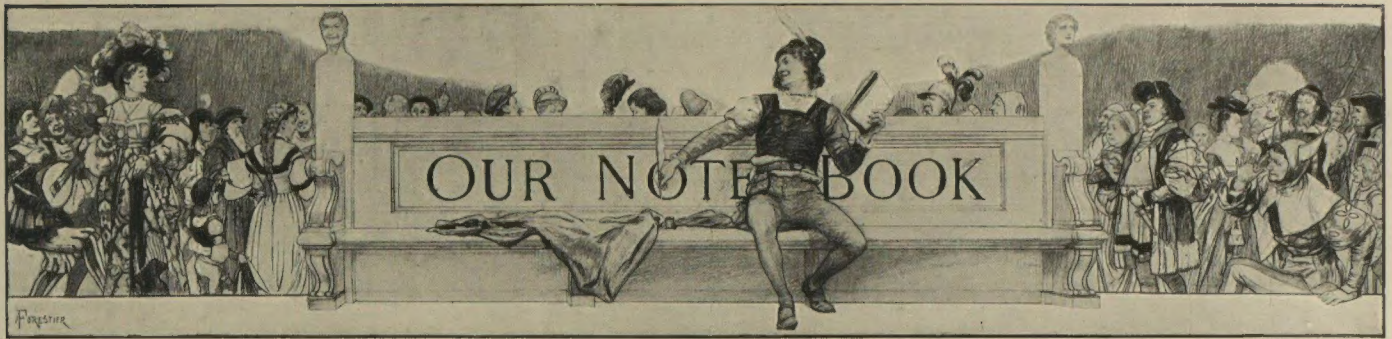
### OUR COLOUR SUPPLEMENT.

THIS week we present our readers with an extra Supplement consisting of a double-page reproduction in colour of Mr. Norman Wilkinson's beautiful and impressive picture, "Britain's Pride." The scene is Portsmouth Harbour, and in the centre floats one of the great modern leviathans of the British Navy, while a little to the left, in the background, is Nelson's flag-ship, the old *Victory*. The striking contrast between the great Dreadnought and the old line-of-battle ship has often formed a subject for painters, but it has seldom been dealt with to happier effect than in this picture. It is one that appeals to the pleasure of the eye as well as to patriotic sentiment. The brightness of a summer day pervades the whole scene, and the blue of sea and sky, the sunlight glinting on the various craft in the harbour, and the gay flags on the battle-ship, combine to make a brilliant scheme of colour. Looking at it, one is apt to forget for the moment the significance of those long, grey tubes that protrude menacingly here and there on the great ship's deck. But they are there, nevertheless, and it is the big guns that really give the picture its impressiveness.

## PARLIAMENT.

THE examination of Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George by a Select Committee of the House of Commons with reference to their transactions in American Marconi shares absorbed the interest of Members for a week. Seldom has so much curiosity been aroused by a Parliamentary inquiry, the proceedings recalling those during the examination of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Cecil Rhodes with regard to the Jameson Raid. For several days the Committee-room was excessively crowded, and during part of Mr. Lloyd George's examination even some Members of the House themselves were unable to get within the doors, while there was frequently a long waiting queue of the public in the corridor. Both the Attorney-General and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in disclosing their transactions, indignantly challenged those who had circulated insinuations or suggestions of corruption to come forward and formulate charges. A leading part in their examination was taken by Mr. Faber and Lord Robert Cecil. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, ridiculing the rumours that he had made a fortune and had mansions in Surrey and Wales, and villas in the South of France, gave a detailed statement of his affairs, showing that he had only one house of his own, that in Wales, which he built at a cost of just over £2000, and that the whole of his investments yielded only about £400 a year. He produced his bank-books so that the Committee, if it desired, might inspect them. These personal proceedings to a considerable extent diverted attention from the debates in the House on the Navy Estimates. Mr. Churchill's statement was made after a scene of disorder which had been caused by tactics adopted to delay a division threatening to the Government, and which resulted in the suspension of a Unionist Member for an indefinite period and the expulsion of a Liberal from the sitting. The First Lord's speech was finely phrased and delivered effectively. Apart from its announcement as to the arming of merchantmen, which was generally commended, its most interesting feature was the suggestion that all the countries of the world should take a "naval holiday" for a year, as far as construction was concerned. Mr. Lee, who is one of the principal spokesmen for the Front Opposition bench, both on Army and on Navy matters, treated the idea of a holiday as Utopian, and doubted whether the First Lord in his programme had provided for a reasonable margin of safety. This criticism was endorsed by Lord Charles Beresford; and Mr. Pretyman referred to the dangerous interval of the next three or four years. Mr. Churchill, replying on Monday to his critics, asserted that if the rate of construction for which he had provided in his two programmes were continued, we should eventually have a superiority of 80 per cent. over the next strongest naval Power, and he gave figures to show that in 1915 and 1916, which had been referred to as critical years, we might exclude all the over-sea Dominion ships from the computation without falling short of the 60 per cent. standard. On the other hand, Mr. Walter Long complained of a want of continuity and definiteness in naval policy, and described the suggestion of a holiday in armaments as an unfortunate one. Unusually little criticism came from the Liberal side, the "economists" making no concerted movement at this stage.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I SEE that an almost unanimous vote was passed by Conservatives, Liberals, and Socialists in the town of Leicester. Having learnt by experience that when Conservatives, Liberals, and Socialists all agree, it is time for the larger and more harmless part of mankind to look after its pockets, I think it well to set down here the main facts of the great reform thus unanimously enacted, together with some conjectures as to its further extension.

It is enacted that any person sufficiently poor to pay less than three shillings a week for unfurnished rooms shall be fined five pounds if he does not (1) Please the fancy of an inspector at any hour of the day or night with the brushing and cleaning of his own private room; (2) Agree with the taste and judgment of the inspector, at any hour of the day or night, as to the extent to which the windows should be open or shut—a subject about which gentlemen frequently fight in railway trains. If the practical domesticity of the poor person differs upon the smallest point from the highly theoretic domesticity of the official—why, then the offender will have to give up one of those numerous five-pound notes which are well known to line the pockets of people in lodgings under three shillings a week. If, by some almost inconceivable chance, the poor person cannot find a five-pound note somewhere in his pocket—why, the poor person will go to jail; exactly as if he had been caught breaking into somebody else's window, instead of preferring to close his own.

I will not comment now on this great and typical triumph of Conservative, Liberal, and Socialist statesmanship; indeed, words rather fail me in the matter. I will merely point out that *on ne s'arrête pas dans un si beau chemin*; and I cannot doubt that the following further applications of the reform will also be carried out by this unanimous council, when some humble pen like my own has pointed them out and time has been given for greater minds to codify and digest them. I give here only the general outlines of the sociological campaign. The details will, no doubt, be developed in the *Statesman*, the organ of thought soon to be brought out by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb.

It will be enacted that any person renting a house at less than £80 a year shall be fined £2000 if he does not (1) Allow sufficient time, by the inspector's watch, for the digestion of his breakfast before running to catch his city train; or (2) Successfully resist the wish of his wife to go to a fashionable but relaxing watering-place, when the interests of the rising generation demand a vulgar but bracing watering-place. All city clerks who cannot instantly produce £2000 for disagreeing with a policeman, will, of course, be put in prison.

It will be enacted that all persons whose incomes are over £2000 a year shall each be deprived of six millions in the event of their (1) Omitting to bring the *menu* of every meal to the attention of the

inspector, who will lightly strike out with a pencil such items as he may consider unsuitable; or (2) Allow the females of the rising generation to lace tighter than is felt to be comfortable in police circles. If there should be any absurd pretence that anybody hasn't got six millions in the bank, no one who knows the modern world will doubt that numbers of gentlemen with over £2000 a year will be herded like felons.

It will be enacted that any person who can properly be described as a millionaire shall himself

should be attached to any acts of evasion or irritation in this matter. But as arithmeticians have not yet been able to work out a figure that would be to a millionaire what £5 is to the poor lodgers in Leicester—why, it is natural to suppose that the millionaires will go to penal servitude at once.

Such are the main grand outlines of the great scheme of social reform a crusade on behalf of which is shortly to be inaugurated through the length and breadth of the country. Containing the provisions I have rehearsed, it has, I need hardly say, attracted the active sympathies and enjoyed the practical support of the most wealthy and fashionable classes, who are just now so eager to refute calumnies. And surely there could be no calumny so cruel, so patently false, and calling for such instant contradiction as the vile insinuation (which has somehow got about) that this official inspection of the home is to be inflicted only on people in poor lodgings.

I know no way of expressing myself about such atrocious things except by irony; but I do not wish the reader to suppose that my imaginary cases are merely parodies on the real and original case at Leicester. I seriously think that the real and original case at Leicester could not be parodied. Nay, I think it much more monstrous and absurd than any of the fanciful extensions of it I suggest.

It is more monstrous and absurd for this vital reason: that the duties laid on the wealthier people, though utterly exasperating and impracticable, could never be strictly impossible. The business man could tell his servants to call him earlier for breakfast; he has got the fare to Margate, though his wife drives him to Bournemouth. The lodger at half-a-crown a week has no servants or money, in that sense. A man with two thousand a year could find the leisure to show his seven courses to the inspector, or to regulate the toilette of his daughters. The very poor often cannot find the leisure even for necessary things. The millionaire is sufficiently powerful to discourage bridge as well as to encourage bridge; to stop the flow of champagne as well as to increase it. The very poor are so powerless over their own circumstances that the bad conditions inside their houses are often about as much their fault as the bad weather outside. In my imaginary cases, the inspector is only asking men to do what they will not do. In the real case, he would often be asking them to do what they cannot do.

There is one little secret mark you may notice in all this sort of social reform. No one, when dealing with poverty, seems to wish to make it less poor. They are very anxious that the poor should have fresh air, which costs the rich nothing, and only the poor themselves trouble. But if anyone proposes to give the poor any money, they become quite shrill, and say it is Charity. Which, as we all know, is a sin.

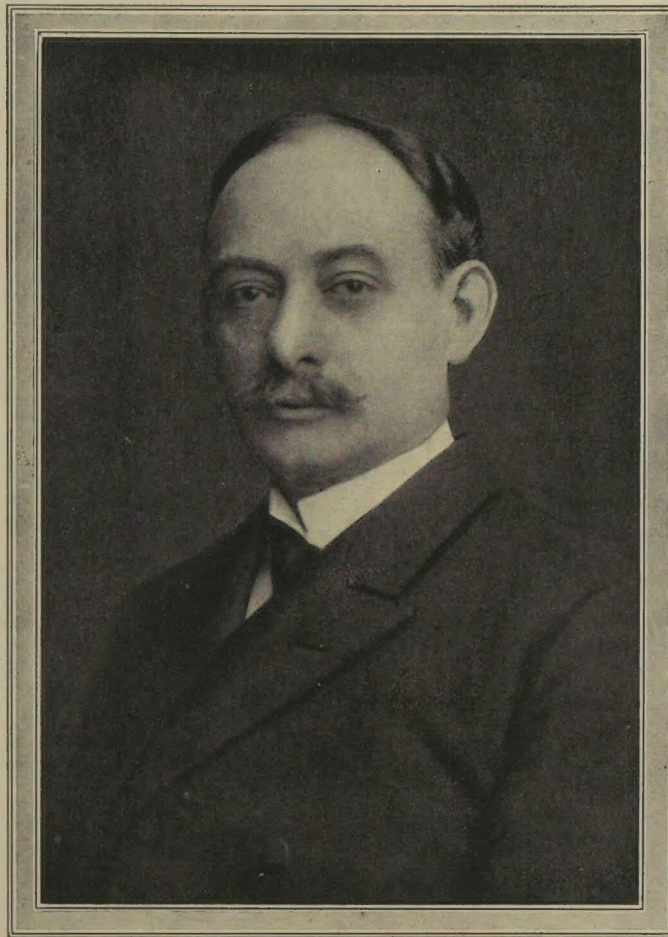


Photo. Hollinger.

AN EDITOR FOR THE AMERICAN EMBASSY: MR. WALTER HINES PAGE. WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

President Wilson has appointed to the London Embassy, vacant through the death of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. Walter Hines Page, editor of "The World's Work," a New York monthly magazine, and partner, with Mr. F. N. Doubleday, in the publishing firm of Doubleday, Page and Co. Mr. W. H. Page (not to be confused with Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, the author previously mentioned in connection with the appointment) is a native of North Carolina, and is nearing fifty-eight. For many years he has been engaged in journalism as editor of various important periodicals. He is greatly interested in agricultural questions, and took a leading part in the movement towards agrarian reform. The President offered him the portfolio of Agriculture, which eventually went, however, to Mr. David Houston. Mr. Page is a man of wide culture and a good speaker. He is a Fellow of Johns Hopkins University, Maryland. Though not wealthy as America estimates wealth, he is possessed of considerable means. He married, in 1880, Miss Alice Wilson, daughter of Dr. William Wilson, of Michigan.

admit the inspector into his house at midnight, and submit to any advice that official may offer as to whether the ladies are playing bridge too late for the preservation of their youth and beauty; and whether the old General and the two young Cabinet Ministers had better open another bottle of Perrier-Jouet. A fine



## ALLOTTED BY THE POWERS TO THE FUTURE AUTONOMOUS ALBANIA: A GORDIAN KNOT.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



## AT THE TOWN THE MONTENEGRINS DECIDED TO CONTINUE TO BESIEGE IN DEFIANCE OF THE WISHES

Speaking in the House of Commons, on March 25, on the Balkan situation, Sir Edward Grey said: "Another consequence which ought to follow is that once an announcement has been made to Serbia and Montenegro that the Powers have come to an agreement and of their decision, there ought to be a cessation of hostilities in what is in future to be Albania. There ought to be a withdrawal as soon as possible from points in that territory which have been occupied by Serbia or Montenegro, and in particular there ought to be a cessation from the attacks upon Scutari itself, because, if the destiny of this place is not to be decided by things like the siege of Scutari, to persist in them means useless slaughter, and really amounts to criminal folly. If the siege of Scutari is persisted in when the Powers have decided to take into their own hands what its destiny should be, if the bloodshed which accompanies that siege is to go on, and if the place is taken, greater bloodshed will follow. The taking of that place would involve a useless, purposeless, and criminal amount of suffering which, I am sure, would alienate all sympathy in this country. That is one of the reasons why it is desirable that the fact that the Powers have come to an agreement should be known as

## OF THE GREAT POWERS: A SCENE AT SCUTARI, A THORN IN THE FLESH OF PEACE-DESIRING EUROPE.

soon as possible." At the same time it was reported that the Montenegrin Council of Ministers had decided to accede to the request of the Powers that the civil population of Scutari be allowed to leave the town. This was to carry out a wish expressed, particularly, by Austria-Hungary. Further consultations as to the suggested raising of the siege followed, and it became very evident that the Montenegrins were not only bitterly disappointed at the decision of the Powers in allotting Scutari to Albania, but that they were very dissatisfied with the proposal that their reward for their share in the war should be, as they put it, little more than a few miles of swampy land. Later still, came news that Montenegro had decided to defy the Powers by continuing to bombard Scutari, and that the Powers had determined to enforce respect, probably by blockading Antivari and Dulcigno. Meantime, no formal reply was given to the invitation of Europe to raise the siege, and preparations were made for a combined naval demonstration by Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Italy, and Germany, with the approval of France and Russia. At the moment of writing, Montenegro remains firm. Mr. R. Caton Woodville, who drew this picture, was in Scutari for some time, and knows it well.



## PORTRAITS &amp; PERSONAL NOTES.



Photo, Lafayette, Dublin.

LORD HERBERT,

Who Succeeds his father as Earl of Pembroke.



Photo, Newspaper Illus.

LADY HERBERT,

Who now becomes the Countess of Pembroke.

Department of the Government of India, and in 1905 became Financial

Member of the Viceroy's Council. He was very popular in Bengal, and did much to tranquillise that province after a period of unrest.

Major-General Park, who died a few days ago at Poynton, near Stockport, greatly distinguished himself in the South African War. He was in command of the 1st Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment in the siege of Ladysmith, and led the famous charge which drove the Boers from Waggon Hill. As a Lieutenant-General Park fought in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and, later, served in Burmah, New Zealand, and India.

Lord Archibald Campbell was an enthusiastic Highlander, and did much to uphold Highland customs, both in literary and other ways. He wrote several books, including "Waifs and Strays of Celtic Tradition," "The Children of the Mist," and "Records of Argyll." Some twenty years ago he successfully opposed an attempt to deprive the Highland regiments of their kilts and clan tartans. He was the second son of the eighth Duke of Argyll.

Mr. Clifton Bingham, who died recently at Bristol (his native town), was remarkably prolific as a song-writer. No fewer than 1650 songs of his were published, and many of them—notably "Love's Old Sweet Song," "In Old Madrid," and "They All Love Jack"—attained a wonderful popularity.

Mr. William Watt, Premier of Victoria, arrived in London the other day on his first visit to the Old Country. He entered the Victorian Parliament in 1897, and two years later was appointed Postmaster-General of the Colony. This post he resigned in the following year. In 1909 he became Treasurer of Victoria; last year Prime Minister.



Photo, Comity.

THE LATE FATHER STANTON,

The famous High Churchman—for fifty years Curate of St. Alban's, Holborn.

The life story of Father Stanton is practically the history of St. Alban's, Holborn, and *vice versa*. At Oxford he was early drawn to Tractarianism, and became an adherent of Dr. Liddon. On leaving the University in 1862, he joined the staff at St. Alban's, which was opened in that year, under Mr. Mackonochie, and



Photo, Barnett.

THE LATE LORD ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,  
Brother and Heir Presumptive of the Duke of Argyll.

It is a strange custom of the House of Reuss, the ruling dynasty of two small German principalities, that every male member of the family has the sole name of Heinrich, and the reigning Princes of the two branches are distinguished only by the added number. Thus, the ruler of the elder branch is Henry XXIV., and the late ruler of the younger branch, who has just died, was Henry XIV. The late Prince was born on May 28, 1832, and was thus nearly eighty-one. He was twice married.

Sir Edward Baker, who died a few days ago at Cheltenham, was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from 1908 to 1911, when he retired. He had previously had a distinguished career in the Financial



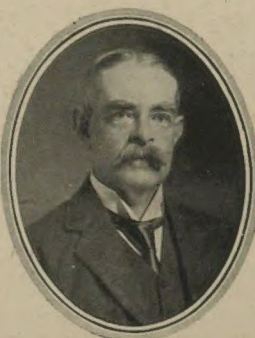
Photo, Newspaper Illus.

THE LATE EARL OF PEMBROKE,  
Who died very suddenly in Italy.

Photo, Reichard and Linsner.

THE LATE PRINCE HENRY XIV.  
OF REUSS,

Head of the younger branch of the Reuss Dynasty.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE SIR EDWARD  
BAKER,

Formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL  
C. W. PARK,

Who led the famous Charge of the Devons at Waggon Hill.



Photo, Russell.

THE LATE MR. CLIFTON  
BINGHAM,

Author of "In Old Madrid," and many other well-known songs.



Photo, Record Press.

THE HON. WILLIAM ALEXANDER  
WATT,

Premier of Victoria, who recently arrived in London.



# ADRIANOPLE'S FALL: BULGARIAN VICTOR AND TURKISH VANQUISHED.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, DAMON, AND NEWSPAPER ILLUS.



1. THE OFFICER TO WHOM GHAZI SHUKRI SURRENDERED ADRIANOPLE:  
THE BULGARIAN GENERAL IVANOFF.

Ghazi Shukri, the gallant defender of Adrianople, surrendered to the Bulgarian General Ivanoff on the afternoon of March 26. General Ivanoff was the officer charged with the duty of investing the city. Ghazi Shukri surrendered his sword to King Ferdinand on that ruler's entry into Adrianople on March 28, and received it back with a few words of compliment. The famous Turkish leader is still under fifty, and is celebrated, more especially, as an organiser. He was in Adrianople for fifteen years, joining the artillery there, in the first place, as a commandant: this, after a course of studies at the French

2. PRISONER OF WAR IN A FASHIONABLE SOFIA HOTEL: GHAZI SHUKRI,  
DEFENDER OF ADRIANOPLE.

Military School, La Flèche; in Germany; and in Constantinople. He is one of the very few Turkish military men who have kept out of politics. He arrived at Sofia with his staff on March 29, and, after receiving a welcome as "the illustrious hero of Adrianople," was driven to the apartments prepared for him in a fashionable hotel. Ghazi, by the way, is the supreme rank which can be obtained by the successful Ottoman soldier, and is reckoned as above Field-Marshal. It is given only to generals successful against the enemy.



## THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



WHERE THE LATE KING OF THE HELLENES FELL BEFORE THE ASSASSIN'S BULLET: A FLOWER-COVERED TABLE, GUARDED BY SOLDIERS, ON THE SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION IN SALONIKA.

The remains of the late King of the Hellenes were conveyed from the Palace at Salonika to the royal yacht "Amphitrite" on March 25. The coffin was borne on a gun-carriage, which was followed by King Constantine and other members of the royal family. The progress of the cortege took two-and-a-half hours. The coffin was carried aboard the royal yacht by the Princes. The vessel then sailed for the Piræus, escorted by a British cruiser, a German cruiser, an Italian cruiser, an Austro-Hungarian cruiser, a Russian gun-boat, and a French cruiser.



Photos. Illus. Bureau.

THE REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF THE MURDERED KING FROM SALONIKA: PRINCES BEARING THE BODY OF THE DEAD RULER TO THE ROYAL YACHT AFTER THE TWO-AND-A-HALF HOURS' PROGRESS IN SALONIKA.



Photo. G. Wiser.

MUCH INTERESTED IN ONE OF GERMANY'S DREADNOUGHTS OF THE AIR: THE PRINCE OF WALES WATCHING THE ZEPPELIN "Z 4" IN FLIGHT, AT FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.

It was announced that the Prince of Wales would inspect the latest German military Zeppelin dirigible, "Z 4," at Friedrichshafen and make an ascent in her. In point of fact, although his Royal Highness visited Count Zeppelin and went over the construction-shops, he did not make a flight, the weather having turned stormy. That he might have an opportunity to see a Zeppelin in the air, however, the new dirigible was taken out of her shed and went for a short trip in its neighbourhood. Later, the Prince went to Manzell to see the hydro-aeroplane works of Chief Engineer Kober.



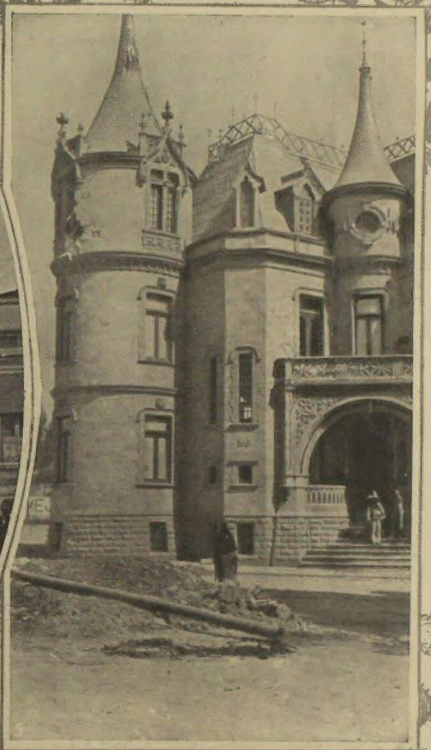
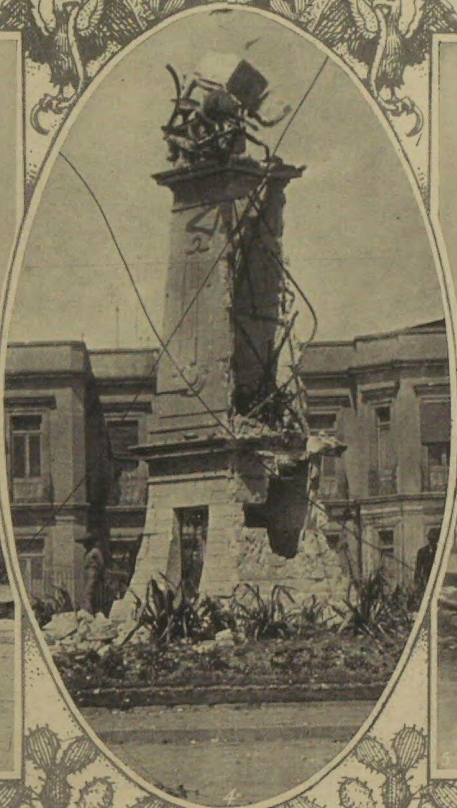
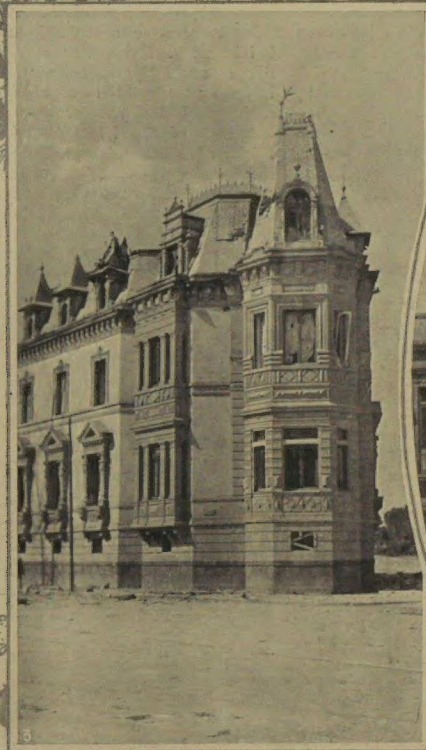
Photos. Illus. Bureau.

UNDER A MOURNING SKY: THE ARRIVAL OF THE BODY OF FIELD-MARSHAL WOLSELEY AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL FOR BURIAL—A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN THE FOG.

The body of Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral on March 31 with all the signs of solemn pomp and circumstance befitting such a rite. The procession from the Chapelle Ardente at the War Office to the Cathedral was the more impressive in that the day was darkened by one of the thickest of fogs.



## WHAT STREET-FIGHTING MEANS: DAMAGE BY SHELL IN MEXICO CITY.



1 &amp; 2. MRS. SCHERER'S HOUSE ON THE PASEO.

3. A HOUSE ON THE PASEO.

4. A PUBLIC CLOCK ON BUCARELI.

5. A PRIVATE HOUSE ON THE PASEO.

6. BUCARELI; WITH THE WRECKED CLOCK.

7. MADERO'S HOUSE.

Although the Mexican revolution is not exactly a fresh topic, its results remain, and afford matter for study of various kinds. We give these photographs in order to show the effects of shell-fire on a city, a subject which the fall of Adrianople has also rendered of peculiar interest. The revolution in Mexico City, which resulted in the fall of President Madero and the rise of General Felix Diaz, broke out (it may be recalled) on February 9, and for several days there was fierce street-fighting between the (then) Government troops and the rebels, artillery being freely used. Large numbers of people were killed by machine-guns, including many civilians (men, women and

children) unable to escape from the line of fire, and hundreds of buildings were damaged. The "coup-d'état" of February 18, when General Huerta, the Commander-in-Chief, went over to the rebels, resulted in the capture of President Madero and the execution of his brother, Gustavo Madero. On February 22 President Madero himself and Señor Suarez, ex-Vice-President, met a violent death while being taken to prison. The chief commercial street of Mexico City and the most fashionable is Plateros. This continues along Bucareli, named after the Viceroy who caused it to be constructed, and the Avenida de Juarez, which is continued in turn by the Paseo de la Reforma.



## Literature

## Illuminator

## British Lighthouses.

There could be nothing more full of symbolic suggestion than a lighthouse, and we are inclined to fancy in consequence that a book upon lighthouses must be pitched in a high poetic key. Mr. J. Saxby Wryde's "British Lighthouses: Their History and Romance" (Fisher Unwin) proves the contrary. It is most matter-of-fact. And though we think there might have been room in it for a purple passage or two, a little reflection on the contents of Mr. Wryde's volume persuades us that, after all, lighthouse-keeping is in the main a prosaic business. At stations like the Forelands or Cromer there are gardens where the keepers can stretch their legs after their irksome night-watches, but on others the walk is limited to the circle of the gallery-railing, and the only relief to the monotony of the daily round comes with the monthly exchanges and the periodical visits of inspection. Dreary as existence is on a lighthouse, it is free from the hardships of that on light-vessels, which also, with buoys, bells, life-boats, and the villainies of old-day wreckers, come within Mr. Wryde's purview. The men on a light-vessel are tossed up and down in the



Photo. Gibson.

FROM A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY LIGHTHOUSE ON THE SCILLY ISLANDS LIT BY A COAL FIRE: THE OLD FIRE-GRATE FROM ST. AGNES.

The lighthouse was built on St. Agnes, one of the Scilly Islands, in 1681, the light being from a fire of coals enclosed in a lantern with a funnel at the top. The old grate is now in the gardens at Tresco, used as a flower-stand.—[From "British Lighthouses"]

## Bookbinder

## "The Trial of Mrs. Maybrick."

Criminology has a fascination for many minds quite other than that due to a morbid gloating over the gruesome or the immoral. It exercises the mind in weighing and comparing evidence, appreciating character and motives, remembering points of detail, marshalling facts in chronological sequence, estimating causes and effects, analysing arguments, and extracting the pith of fact and truth from masses of oratory. Such is the value and justification of a book like "The Trial of Mrs. Maybrick" (Hodge), edited by H. B. Irving, which has just been added to the series of Notable English Trials. Mr. Irving has already published several criminological studies, including "The Trial of Franz Muller," a life of Judge Jeffreys, and "French Criminals of the Nineteenth Century." His new book contains a full report of the Maybrick case—speeches, evidence, and summing-up. Mrs. Maybrick, whose leading counsel was Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Russell, was, it may be recalled, found guilty and condemned to death, in 1889, but the penalty was commuted to penal servitude for life. Many unsuccessful appeals were made at various times to procure her release. She



WHERE THAMES AND MEDWAY JOIN: THE OLD LIGHT-SHIP AT THE NORE.

"It was not until 1732 that the first light-ship was stationed at the Nore, as the waters at the junction of the Thames and Medway are named."

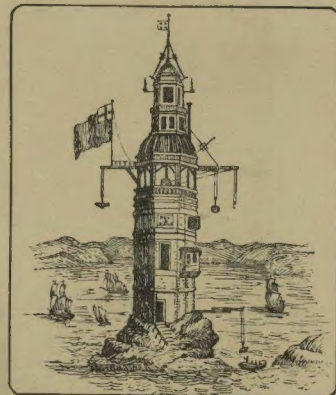
Illustrations from "British Lighthouses: Their History and Romance," by J. Saxby Wryde—by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

fiercest gales in what is nothing more than a frail iron dish held by a couple of chains; an experience which shipwrecked mariners, who have

close on two million candles. This light is one of those whose history illustrates the early practice of giving rights of beacons to private owners—

was eventually set free in 1904, after fifteen years' imprisonment. Her case was much cited in the agitation that led to the establishment of

the Court of Criminal Appeal. Mr. Irving's careful and lucid introduction gives "as impartial account as possible of the case," leaving it to the reader to form his own conclusions. He also brings out some points which were apparently overlooked. The book is illustrated with portraits of the chief lawyers concerned and a facsimile of Mrs. Maybrick's famous letter to Mr. Brierley, but it is a pity there is no portrait of her or of her husband.



DESTROYED, WITH ITS DESIGNER, IN A GREAT STORM: THE FIRST EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, BY WINSTANLEY.

"On the night of November 20, 1703, a great storm arose and the entire construction was swept away, and the five occupants, one of whom was the architect himself, perished."—[From "British Lighthouses"]



WHERE THE "STELLA" WAS LOST, WITH 70 LIVES, AT EASTER, 1890: THE OLD FOG-BELL ON THE DUNGEON TOWER OF THE CASQUETS.

"Upon the northernmost of the Casquets a lighthouse with three towers was built in 1724 to mark the southern limit of the English Channel."—[From "British Lighthouses"]

in this case, Sir John Killigrew—about which the author has collected much curious information. The redemption of these for the nation cost immense sums—as much as £445,000 in a single instance, and is one of the recurring incidents in the story of the Trinity House Corporation which is very clearly told in this volume.



ANCIENT NAVIGATION: BOATS REPRESENTED ON AN OLD PERSIAN BAS-RELIEF. From "British Lighthouses."



A ROMAN LIGHTHOUSE ON THE SOUTH COAST: THE PHAROS AT DOVER.

"The most important of the numerous lighthouses erected by the Romans in the North of Europe were those at Dover and Boulogne. . . . the Pharos still stands within the walls of Dover Castle."

From "British Lighthouses."

then refuge on one of them, declare to be a hundred times worse than that on board a ship at the mercy of the seas in tempestuous weather. The romance of lighthouses is that of their construction, and there is plenty of it implicit in these pages, in which progress is traced from the wood or coal-fire beacon, like that on the Isle of May, to the electric arc on the Lizard, say, with its power of

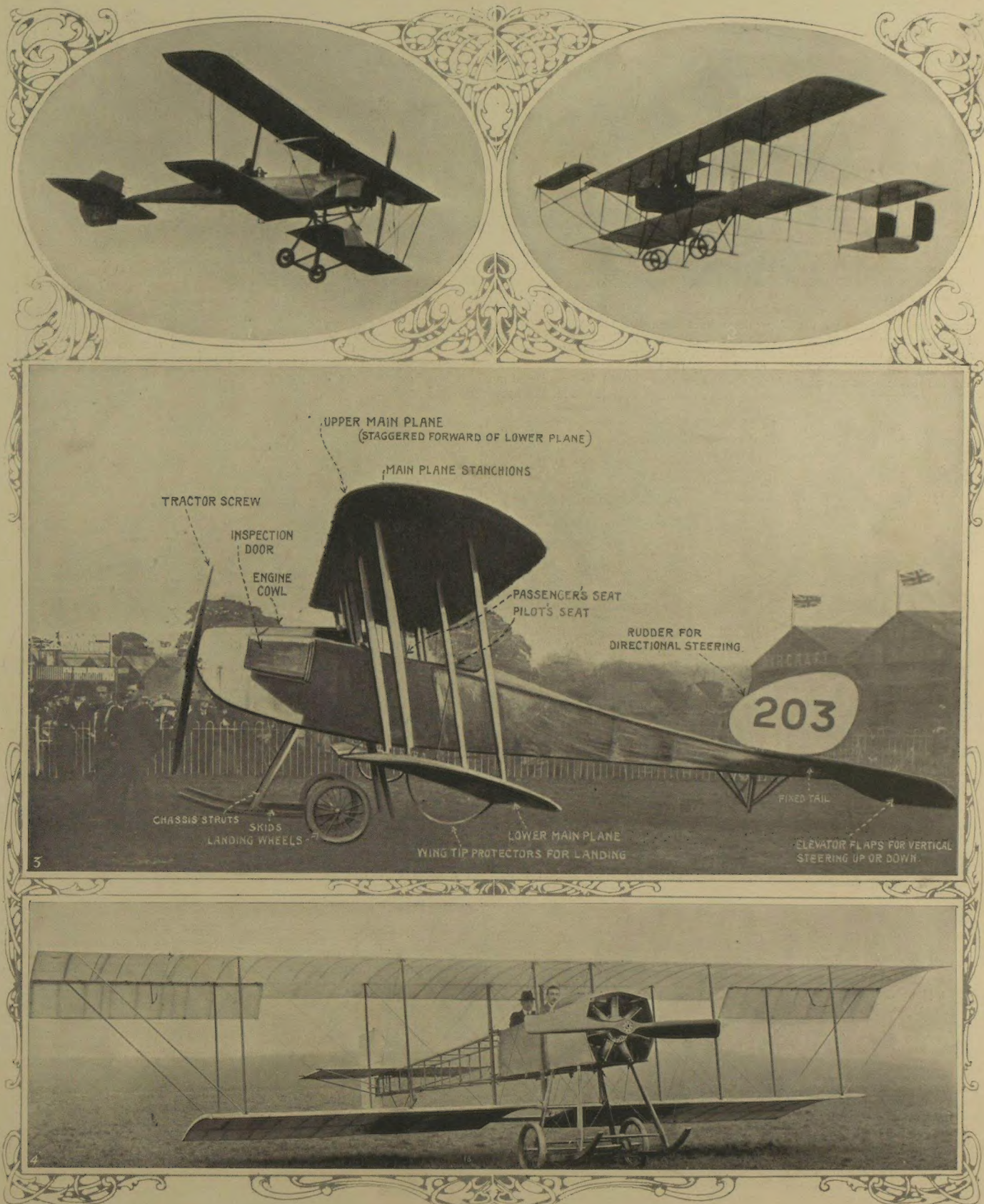


ANCIENT NAVIGATION: A SHIP REPRESENTED ON A BAS-RELIEF FOUND AT POMPEII. From "British Lighthouses."



# THE QUESTION OF THE AIR: COL. SEELY'S "BEST" AND OTHER 'PLANES

PHOTOGRAPHS BY "THE AEROPLANE," MAY, AND BIRKETT.



1. THE BREGUET BIPLANE.

2. THE MAURICE FARMAN BIPLANE.

3. TYPICAL OF COLONEL SEELY'S "BEST AEROPLANE IN THE WORLD": THE B.E. TYPE 203, WHICH DIFFERS FROM THE WAR MINISTER'S "BEST" ONLY IN THAT, TAKING A 70-H.P. Gnome ENGINE, IT IS NOT BUILT AS STRONGLY AS THE "BEST," WHICH CARRIES A 140-H.P. Gnome.

4. THE SHORT BIPLANE.

*Continued.*

understood, proposes to spend £822,000 in the present year. The same correspondent asserts that the positions of Great Britain and Germany are now as follows: Germany, 5 first-class and 8 second-class effective air-ships; Great Britain, none. Germany, 250 effective aeroplanes; Great Britain, about 70. By April 1914, he says, the positions are likely to be as follows: Germany, 15 first-class and 18 second-class effective air-ships; Great Britain, 2 second-class; Germany, 700 effective aeroplanes; Great Britain, about 180. With regard to our illustrations, it should be said that most of the monoplanes of the

British Army are being altered. Those heavier-than-air flying-craft most generally in use by the British Army are: Biplanes—B.E. II., 70-h.p. Renault (by various makers); Maurice Farman, 70-h.p. Renault; Henri Farman, 80-h.p. Gnome; Avro, 50-h.p. Gnome; Cody, 120-h.p. Austro-Daimler; Bréguet, 100-h.p. Gnome. Monoplanes—Bristol, 50 and 80 h.p. Gnome; Nieuport, 70-h.p. Gnome; Deperdussin, 100-h.p. Gnome and 60-h.p. Auzauti; Howard Flanders, 70-h.p. Renault. We are much indebted, for help given, to the Editor of the "Aeroplane."



## Art, Music,

## &amp; the Drama.



CHARLES OF ARJJU VISITS CIMABUE'S STUDIO

Photo. Eiler and Watery  
"THE GREATEST WISH" AT THE GARRICK  
MR. ARTHUR HOUCHER AS FATHER O'LEARY.

CHARLES WATCHING THE NEW DUTY OF KING'S LIP

## MUSIC.

THE concert-goer must have found London a strange place in the early part of last week: there was absolutely nothing for him until Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Landon Ronald and the New Symphony Orchestra gave their "Tchaikovsky Concert." Large and small halls, fixed stars and nebulae alike, were taking a rest. By the time these lines are printed the brief vacation will be over, the tide will begin to flow strongly, and we shall be in the beginning of a four-months sea on which promises to be full of interest. It is said that the State Concerts at Buckingham Palace are to be revived, after an interval of about a dozen years.

French music and musicians will be to the fore during the spring and summer. M. Pierné is bringing the famous Colonne Orchestra to London this month, and will give two concerts devoted to French music, the first on the evening of the 15th, and the second on the afternoon of the following day. There is to be a Saint-Saëns Festival in June, under royal patronage.

Photo. C.N.  
THE INTENSELY INVISIBLE PROPERTY-MAN:  
MR. HOLMAN CLARK IN "THE YELLOW  
JACKET" AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

The performance of Charpentier's "Julien" will be the musical event of the opera season. Mr. Beecham is taking his orchestra to Paris, where he will direct performances of "Der Rosenkavalier" at the new opera house which is nearing completion.

M. Colonne, who gave his name to the orchestra that M. Pierné now directs, established the Concerts du Châtelet in the 'seventies, and himself achieved a reputation in establishing the reputation of Berlioz. He produced all the big works of the master, and his orchestra said the last word in their interpretation. While M. Colonne was popularising Berlioz, M. Lamoureux was doing much the same for Wagner at the Cirque d'Été; and, following them, M. Chevillard and M. Pierné have done much to uphold the highest traditions of orchestral music. Concert-goers will remember that both M. Colonne and M. Lamoureux have conducted in London.

On April 5 Sir Henry Wood and the Queen's Hall Orchestra are giving an important concert, at which we are to hear the "Choral Symphony." For

this the Birmingham Festival chorus has been engaged. Whatever opinion one may hold about the relative merits of the "immortal nine," there can be no doubt about the enormous popularity of the Choral; it would be heard still more often in London were it not for the heavy expense involved.

Photo. C.N.  
AN ARRIVAL IN STATE: MR. E. REYNOLDS AS AN ASSISTANT  
PROPERTY-MAN, MISS CHRISTINE RAYNER AS MAID TO WIDOW  
CHING, AND MISS LORNA LESLIE AS THE WIDOW CHING, IN  
"THE YELLOW JACKET" AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

In view of the forthcoming performances of the "Ring" Cycles at Covent Garden and the steady demand for seats, it is interesting to recall Mme. Schumann's opinion of the master. In her regard, Wagner's music was a disease. "I do not feel one spark of sympathy with this composer," she wrote in 1853. Robert Schumann averred that Wagner was breaking away from what is really musical, and declared, *inter alia*, that he did not understand Beethoven's

Photo. C.N.  
"THE GREAT ADVENTURE" AT THE KINGSWAY: ILAM CARVE WATCHES THE DEATH OF HIS VALET,  
WHO IS EVENTUALLY BURIED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY AS HIS MASTER.  
When his valet dies, Ilam Carve, the great artist, has his servant buried as himself and thus obtains the solitude he  
desires, while the valet is interred in Westminster Abbey. In the photograph the chief figures are those of Mr. Henry  
Ainsley as Ilam Carve and Mr. Gedge Twyman as Albert Shaw.

"Fidelio." As late as 1882, Mme. Schumann wrote of the "Rhinegold": "How posterity will marvel at an aberration like this spreading over the world!"

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "THE YELLOW JACKET" AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

THE quaint and picturesque entertainment now to be seen at the Duke of York's, described as "a Chinese play given in the Chinese manner," and entitled "The Yellow Jacket," would probably be all the better if there were less dialogue in it to hear, and so attention could be more concentrated on the simple beauties of its setting. This is not to say that the decoration of the piece errs on the side of that sumptuousness which has gone so far to destroy illusion on the modern stage. No, a plank placed across two stools is expected here to represent satisfactorily a bridge; and a stream down which a love-sick pair are supposed to float in a boat which has no more realistic symbol than the sound of gurgling water. Yet the Chorus and the Property-Man, who are made such composed and nevertheless amusing characters by Mr. Frederick Ross and Mr. Holman Clark respectively, contrive by their announcement that "this scene is so-and-so," to persuade us as convincingly to accept their make-

Photo. C.N.  
GREAT - PAINTED - FACE: MR. ERNEST  
HENDRIE AS TAI FAH MIN IN "THE YELLOW  
JACKET" AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S

believe as ever did the Shakespearean scene-shifters when they placed a board on the stage requiring their audience to imagine themselves on the Bohemian sea-coast. The scene is never changed through three acts, and yet the simple devices adopted to stimulate attention never fail of effect. But then the authors are Messrs. George Hazelton and J. H. Benrimo, and the names suggest collaboration of East and West. However that may be, there are in the piece sufficient traces of the drama as it gets itself written and acted in China to induce the Westerner to believe that he is watching something exotic and strange in "The Yellow Jacket." The vision of the hero's mother ascending to heaven, the idyll of this lover lotus-eating with his sweetheart on the river-boat, the attempt of the young man to commit suicide—all these episodes, prefaced as they are by the Chorus's bland prophecies, and prepared for by the droll Property-Man's arrangements, affect us as unusual, as piquant, and as exhilarating; while the acting is uniformly graceful and clever. (Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere.)





THE END OF THE RUN.

FROM THE PAINTING BY GILBERT S. WRIGHT.



## SCIENCE &amp; NATURAL HISTORY

DEERING AT BUNNERS TRESPASSING ON THEIR GROUND:  
STUDENTS OUT OF SCHOOL (15th CENTURY).

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

## THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

THERE can be little doubt that we are passing through an epidemic of influenza, which has recurred with fair regularity since it first fell upon us in the winter of 1889-1890. It may be some comfort to those who have lately suffered from it to know that the disease seems to be growing milder in type, and that the proportion of the population now attacked is considerably lower than the forty per cent. of victims which it claimed twenty-three years ago. In its present form, it seems to spare the very young and the very old, and with reasonable care ought to leave no permanent ill-effects upon any patient whose organs are sound. Beyond this, it is impossible to go, and the only clue we have to its predisposing cause is that it is always more prevalent in its epidemic form in the winter and spring than in summer and autumn. From this it has been gathered that sunshine is fatal to the bacillus of influenza—as it is, indeed, to most bacilli. Yet the spread of the disease has always been from East to West, or from the more sunshiny parts of the world to those least so; and everything goes to show that it resembles malaria of a mild kind. Specialists say that it is to be distinguished from "dengue" fever, but it may be doubted whether they have not a common origin. Its symptoms are so well known

can be said for it is that in ordinary cases it seems to be shortlived. Hence all that can be done is to prevent the disturbance it causes from doing more

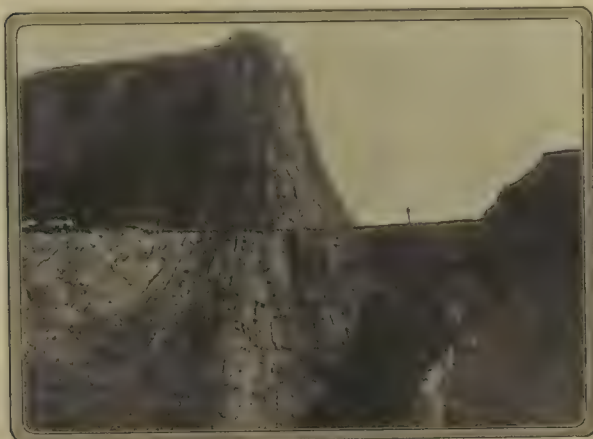
to the head. They should be kept up for some few days, as their action is useful in alleviating the neuralgic pains which so often follow the disease. Failing these, the bromides or salicylic acid should be tried, and as there are some practitioners who are still in favour of quinine, the salicylate of quinine, with or without antipyrin, may be administered. The patient should also be made as warm as possible, the liver kept active, and light and nourishing food taken as he (or she) may feel inclined. Rest, if possible in bed, is certainly advisable.

So soon as the typical cough has declared itself, this should also be attacked. By coughing incessantly, the patient not only runs the risk of injuring his respiratory tract, but of setting up a habit he may find it difficult to drop. As the cough is mainly caused by irritation of the bronchial tubes, it should be checked by gargling with a solution of carbonate of ammonia, which will loosen the mucus formed therein, and by morphia or heroin made into some form like lozenges. In all these matters the advice of a doctor should be taken when in any way possible, and it should be remembered that in the employment of any drugs, both the quantity and the quality should be carefully considered. In medicine more than in anything else, *corruptio optimi pessima*. As for after-treatment, change of air,

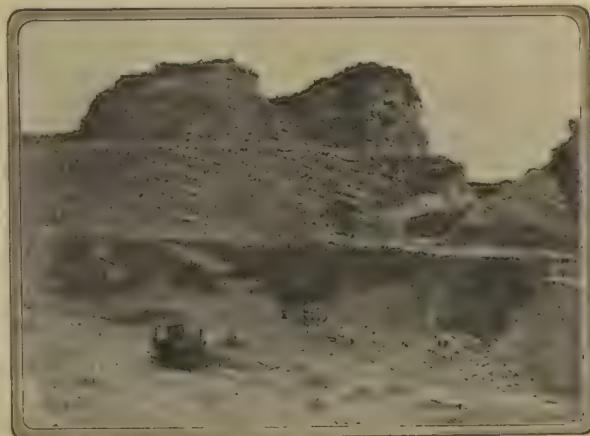


PAVING-STONES READY-MADE BY NATURE! THE BASALT INDUSTRY—IN A GERMAN QUARRY.

There is much basalt in Germany, and fresh endeavour is being made, with considerable success, to work the quarries there. The nature of the rock is such that it yields practically ready-made paving-stones, as it is easily broken into fragments up to five metres in length, which, in turn, are readily cut up into smaller pieces. Its only defect as paving-stone is that it soon gets very slippery. Basalt, which, by the way, was used by the ancient Egyptians, is a dark-coloured, heavy, close-grained, eruptive rock. It is emitted in lava flows from many active volcanoes, including Etna and Vesuvius. A feature of basaltic lava flows is their columnar jointing, which results, for instance, in the characteristic scenery of the Giant's Causeway.—(Photo. by Hoyer)



WITH MEN DWARFED BY ITS GREAT SIZE: A BASALT QUARRY IN GERMANY.



YIELDING A BUILDING-STONE FAVOURED BY THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS: WORKING A BASALT QUARRY.

to most of us by experience as to be hardly worth describing. First, a few chills and a little shivering; then pains more or less severe in the head and limbs, followed very quickly by a great increase of temperature—102 deg. F. or an even higher point being reached in a few hours. This is naturally accompanied by considerable disturbance of the nervous system, as shown by great prostration and lassitude, and often insomnia. When this trouble is overcome, as to which something will presently be said, the complaint passes away, nearly always leaving behind it, in normal subjects, a thickening of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, as evidenced by the short, dry cough, or "bark," which one hears on all sides.

The treatment of the complaint resolves itself into one of combating the symptoms merely. All attempts to remove the cause have failed, and, as a specialist on the subject has said, there is no specific for influenza, and it will generally run its course when once contracted. Although the bacillus has been isolated, nothing seems to affect it, and the best that

than temporary harm to the patient, and our efforts should be directed to that end alone. Hence the

good food, and tonics may hasten the recovery, and many precautions should be taken against exposure

to cold winds and low temperatures. There remains to be said whether anything can be done towards stamping out this plague to humanity. Although not contagious in the strict sense of the word, the epidemic is certainly communicable, the seat of infection being *always* some part of the respiratory tract. Hence disinfection of all handkerchiefs and linen likely to be contaminated by the sputa of the person attacked might be efficacious, and it seems that the bacillus soon loses its infective power when exposed to dry heat. On the other hand, it has been found in the sputa two-and-a-half years after an acute attack, the patient in such a case probably infecting himself over and over again. Whether, as in other forms of malaria, opium in some shape or other might not form a prophylactic, is another question; but in this case the remedy might prove worse than the disease, and in no case should it be lightly taken. In time the complaint will doubtless lose its virulence, and perhaps die out.—F. L.



ILLUSTRATING ONE OF THE USES OF BASALT—THE NATURAL READY-MADE PAVING-STONE: A DYKE CONSTRUCTED OF THE ROCK, IN HOLLAND.

temperature should be at once reduced by the so-called "coal-tar remedies," such as antipyrin or phenacetin, or, failing that, by the cold bath and ice



## LADIES' PAGE.

WE all read recently in the newspapers the interesting case of a milliner's manageress, who was stated to have been paid by her employers over £800 a year. She was alleged to have been dismissed not from any doubt about her worth on this scale of payment, but because she had romantically lost her finger by an accident while waving to her friends out of an aeroplane. The parties themselves settled the case on privately arranged terms. This story is calculated to make all the art-schools shut up and the millinery training classes overflow. But it would, alas! be a mistake to suppose that £800 a year is an ordinary salary for a millinery designer and saleswoman. The actresses who have lost their jewellery worth many thousands of pounds, as recorded in the newspapers many times, have been responsible for giving false notions of the fortunes to be made on the stage to many poor young women, who, when they have adopted that profession, in fact never could discover how to earn more than two guineas or so a week. Equally, this remarkable millinery salary must be regarded as the quite exceptional reward of very remarkable talents. Few there be who reach those startling heights! Nevertheless, to engage in trade is the way to make the most money; and it is the old complaint—the artist is poor, the trader wealthy; but the artist has other compensations, perhaps.

Certainly, there has been within the past few years a quite preposterous increase in the price of millinery, that may be partly caused by a corresponding rise in the salaries of head milliners. So much the more reason for making our girls milliners instead of singers or water-colour painters! The rise in the milliners' charges would not be so vexatious if the designers actually showed more artistic merit, but many of the new spring models appear as if they might have been quite naturally composed by "the fair Ophelia all distraught." Grotesquely constructed garnitures are stuck on the hats anyhow, often projecting at angles as sharp from the shapes as can possibly be managed; and very vivid bizarre combinations of colour add to the wild appearance. As my Paris milliner complacently remarks, while displaying her new models, all wild, one after another, the new mode is to have "le mouvement très fuyant." She smiles superior to all reasoning when I tell her that many of them make me think, by their bizarre spiky and out-stretching effects, of the old catch question of the nursery: "Would you rather be as silly as you look, or look as silly as you are?" Still, fashion and custom reconcile us to every vagary of the designer, and a pretty face remains charming, no matter how absurd its frame.

Can words bring before the mind some of these new designs, with their bolt upright or curiously set trimmings? Here is a little close-fitting shape, the brim of old-gold straw, the crown of the almost black-brown shade known as *tête de nègre*, trimmed with two long stiff ostrich-feathers in violet, projecting different ways from the back of the



A SMART COATEE AND A FASHIONABLE HAT. The coatee shows the latest style in sleeves, also the deep opening at the throat. The hat is of pink satin with a darker pink plume.

hat, so as to extend one beyond each shoulder. On a folded black crinoline shape are two tall wavy plumes, set as regards each other back to back, but the pair sticking out on the left side at as sharp an angle as they can possibly be supported at with relation to the hat itself. A little hat, with black straw brim and close-fitting crown of gathered fine Brussels black net over satin, is trimmed with two stiff and very full cockades or brushes of stiff feathers perched right on the top of the crown, so that one of these aigrettes is seen projecting a long way behind the head, the other as far in front, à la the horn of a unicorn; all black, this *chapeau*, you see, save for one large flatly set pink rose above the right ear. A hood shape of black moiré antique, pulled down to the eyebrows and over the ears, and so low behind as to cover the nape of the neck, is trimmed with a large bunch of iridescent cock's plumage projecting sharply to the right from under a heavy boss of bright jet in the very middle of the forehead. Another close hood shape of blue-and-gold brocade is trimmed with an ornament sticking far out and away from it at about the left ear, formed of putty-coloured cloth cut out at the tops into many prongs like a certain kind of seaweed, and then spotted all over with pastilles of the brocade. A shape in the softest kind of burnt straw is made to sit closely across the brow, and there trimmed with a plaque in emeralds and pearls, having a bob-jewel of emerald attached to it; the shape then twists and whirls on itself till it is quite high at the back of the crown, and there an emerald-coloured ostrich-feather and a coral-pink one rise straight upwards, side by side, or rather, back to back. Another straw in Tuscan colour is built in much the same way, but is finished, in place of feathers, with a high-and-wide fan-shaped ornament of pleated white lace, projecting backwards.

But, of course, I can also describe many charmingly artistic and sensible new *chapeaux* that I have been shown. Imagine a white brocaded satin hat, somewhat in the familiar Beefeater shape, the only trimming consisting of a discreetly small upstanding tuft of delicate pink plumage at the rear. Or a dull yellow straw very minute in size, the rounded crown, encircled by a band of Saxe-blue corded silk, laid in tiny tucks, this same material also facing the wee upstanding brim, the colour-scheme completed by a knot of yellow roses nestling on the blue, exactly in the front. Another model in which the straw was of this same sober yellow was enlivened by a wide band of purple satin ribbon with loops standing out over the back hair like the rudder of a boat, in the characteristic manner of this season's bows and loops. All around this band, at regular intervals, were set dainty little clusters of pale mauve forget-me-nots. Gold is being used a good deal. A blue straw had the crown entirely swathed with a blue fabric that showed a large design of clusters of grapes in gold; a tall but skimp-looking black feather at the rear was considered sufficient trimming in addition. Another, a black satin shape, had the upper surface of the brim concealed under a very ample twist of palest yellow silk muslin worked with a lavish design in gold.—FILOMENA.

## GETTING SLIM AND KEEPING SLIM.

## POINTS FOR STOUT PEOPLE.

AN over-stout person may starve and waste away the tissues until he or she becomes thin and attenuated, losing sound muscular fibre as well as superfluous fat. The unsightliness of this condition is as unprepossessing as that of extreme obesity. Moreover, starving and drugging (many drug preparations used are dangerous mineral poisons) are far from being lastingly curative; they are pernicious expedients: such methods should be banned altogether. They cannot possibly eradicate the abnormal tendency to make pounds of useless and disfiguring and unwholesome fat, if the subject is inclined to corpulency, which may be hereditary or acquired. Wasting processes only effect temporary reductions. When nourishing food and wholesome tonics become absolutely necessary in order to prevent a complete breakdown, the superabundant fatty matter begins to redevelop with more stubbornness than before.

To eradicate the obese tendency altogether, there is nothing save Antipon to have any really reliable efficacy. This genuine remedy, now recognised as the standard treatment for the permanent cure of over-fatness or obesity, has been extolled by all competent therapeutists, and the celebrated Continental physician, Dr. Ricciardi, of Paris, has written as follows:—"I must frankly say that Antipon is the only product I have ever met with for very quick, very efficacious, and absolutely harmless reduction of obesity; all other things are perfectly useless, and some absolutely dangerous. I like to do justice to such perfect products." This testimonial can be seen in

the original, with hundreds of others, at the offices of the Antipon Company. There could be nothing more convincing.

## WHY ANTIPON CURES PERMANENTLY.

The reason why Antipon effects lasting cures, even in the worst of long-neglected cases, is that it roots out that obstinate tendency to abnormal fatness of which we have spoken; so that there are, during the treatment, two cognate processes going on at the same time: (1) the rapid elimination of all unnecessary fatty matter, and (2) the eradication of the bodily inclination to accumulate that clogging mass of adipose matter. There is no other treatment that will perform this dual work.

In an article appearing in the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* a short while ago, a writer makes the following statement:—"I must say a good word for the Antipon cure of obesity, which I have reason to know has come off satisfactorily in a long-standing case. The advantage of this system is that it asks nothing in the way of sacrifice from the patient."

Antipon is, indeed, the most pleasant of remedies, positively harmless, and containing none but pure vegetable substances in a liquid form. It has no undesirable reactionary effects, is neither laxative nor the opposite, and can be taken after a repast with marked benefit.

## NEW LIFE AND BEAUTY.

Besides being a matchless fat-reducer, Antipon possesses tonic properties of the highest order. It quickly

renews digestive efficiency, always defective with corpulent persons; it restores a keen natural appetite, and the subject may fully satisfy the healthy desire for nourishing and enjoyable food without any irritating restrictions. Nutrition is thereby perfected, and the whole organism re-invigorated in a wonderful way. Why should the subject be stinted in the matter of nourishment when the obese tendency is being destroyed? On the contrary, this is the only way to restore perfection of physique. Muscular fibre is redeveloped free from the softening and weakening excess of fat; the flesh becomes firm and healthy and the limbs regain their slender mould; the waist and hips regain natural slenderness and beauty of contour. Perfect symmetry is the result.

The removal of the superabundance of fatty matter in the interior—the clogging deposits that hamper the action of the vital organs—is another health-restoring result of the Antipon treatment.

Many women dread wrinkles as the result of taking away the disfiguring subcutaneous fat about the face, chin, etc. This is far from being the case with Antipon, which braces up the delicate membrane, improves the texture of the skin, and restores the complexion of youth.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chemists, Stores, etc.; or, in the event of difficulty, may be had (on remitting amount), privately packed, carriage paid in the United Kingdom, direct from the Antipon Company, Olmar Street, London, S.E.

Antipon can be had from stock or on order from all Druggists and Stores in the Colonies and India, and is stocked by wholesale houses throughout the world.

United States Agents: Messrs. E. Fougere and Co., 90, Beekman Street, New York City.

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THE  
KEY  
TO  
CLEANLINESS!



FOR ALL

HOUSEHOLD USES  
MAKES EVERY WOMAN'S HOME  
HER CASTLE!



## ART NOTES.

TWO contrary complaints come from the Seven Hills. In the *Athenaeum*, over the single word "Lanciani," an authority great enough to dispense with titles and a Ch. Lan. describes the work on the Viminal. A levat. structure is being built for the Department of the Interior between the churches of San Lorenzo in Panisperna and Santa Pudenziana. To make way for this, two-and-a-half million feet of rubbish has been carted, so that even while interesting things are sorted from the debris, the Professor laments the depredation suffered by the hill itself. He protests against the habitual shaving of the heights and filling up of the valleys of Rome. For this particular distress there are two con-

the Capitoline. A writer in the *Saturday Review*, describing a first impression of the finished temple to the "Divine" Victor Emanuel—to give the monument a title fit for the antiquity it imitates—finds that it respects not at all the moderate scale of its surrounding. It is bigger than the Capitoline on which it stands; it dwarfs the little Forum lying low behind it and the rest of the graceful ruins: "All these were dutiful in their proportion, in relation to the little hills of Rome, in relation to the stature of man, our one rod of measurement. Thus it crushes not present Rome only, but its own models and exemplars, the monuments of a revered antiquity. As to the present city, the Rome of brown tiles and tawny walls, of hooded hollows, translucent shadows under arches and delicate lights, the Rome of little accidental things and fragments,

it is unintentional. The new Rome, the Rome of the Risorgimento, seeks to belittle the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. With antiquity it has no quarrel; Government grants for excavating are always generous, even while the city of brown tiles and red roofs crumbles under the touch of poverty.

And without any pause does the new Rome pelt the bricks and the old grey stones of the old with its vast white marbles. The contest, having spread across the Tiber, now bestrides it. The new bridge is close against the old one of Sant' Angelo, but has not taken its place there in a spirit of friendliness. Bernini's beautiful dancing angels (said the *Saturday Reviewer*), each tripping with one of the instruments of the Saviour's Passion, are



Photo. Illust. Bureau.

PREDECESSOR OF THE VESSEL ON WHICH THE PRINCE OF WALES WAS EXPECTED TO MAKE A FLIGHT: THE RECENT WRECK OF A ZEPPELIN MILITARY AIR-SHIP ON THE PARADE GROUND AT KARLSRUHE.

After a flight from Baden Oos to Karlsruhe the air-ship was anchored on the parade ground, and held by a number of Grenadiers. It was shortly afterwards struck by a violent squall and totally wrecked, the soldiers in the cars scrambling out just in time. No lives were lost. The vessel wrecked was formerly known as the "Z.4," and was recently renamed the "Replacement Z.1." That on which it was expected the Prince of Wales would take a trip is the new military Zeppelin "Z.4," which recently made a brilliant flight of 310 miles in eighteen hours, passing over Lake Constance.

solutions: in the first place, the Department of the Interior is kept under, or will itself form part of the hill instead of more conspicuously crowning it; in the second, it is not the hill but a rubbish-heap that is removed. Whenever the spade is set working on the Viminal (and it has been set to work, off and on, since the beginning of the sixteenth century) it turns up the remains of ancient Rome, not of ancient Nature.

The other complaint is against a hill that has been made—against the marble erection that doubles the height of

it is crushed and crumpled by the temple as a handful of coloured leaves by a heavy hand."

St. Peter's, too, denied the image of man by casting aside our one rod of measurement. But the size of the basilica does not justify the size of the temple. St. Peter's is out of range of the classical seven hills; while it is an answer to the Capitoline—it crushes nothing, it is constructive. But the Victor Emanuel monument, using the hill for its own purposes, destroys it. The injury it does to the graceful ruins is the more unfortunate, because

looking moderate, modest and sincere, in comparison with the truculence of its neighbour. Baedeker still calls the angels "colossal"; its editor must carry his adjective across to the "Victory" and "Fame" of the new structure, to the new piers—immensely too high, to all the allegorical groups (alternating with dwarf obelisks along the whole course of the bridge) in the manner of the modern master of sculpture. The vast scale and brilliant white material, advertised by a glaring sun, make it impossible to think of the new Rome save as the city of imitation Rodin.

E. M.

# ELLIMAN'S



# EMBROCATION

## CRAMP IN BIRDS

Chickens, including the young of fowls, turkeys, ducks, guinea-fowls and game birds, are subject to cramp, which causes the loss of a number every year, as they are left to perish by their mothers when unable to follow, or when, having strayed from the coop, they cannot return. Wet or frosted grass is the most frequent cause of cramp, and it follows that very early and very late hatched birds are the victims.

**Treatment.**—The victim of cramp should be taken indoors and gently rubbed with the Elliman's over the limbs and feet.

**Prevention.**—Do not let chickens out until the dew is off the grass, or the sun is high enough to keep up their temperature. Further information will be found in the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet, which is enclosed with bottles of Elliman's Royal Embrocation for use upon Animals, price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

## THE SKIN OF THE DOG

is very sensitive: also it is very absorbent, hence in that animal a larger surface than is necessary should not be treated, nor a large quantity of the Elliman's used at one time, about the body in particular. When rubbing is indicated, it should be done gently. Further information may be found in the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet, which is enclosed with bottles of Elliman's Royal Embrocation, for Use upon Animals, price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

A SECTION OF the complete edition of the Elliman E.F.A. Book (Animals' treatment) is available. That section consists of 56 pages, illustrated, and it would be sent free upon receipt of a legible address.

The complete book, 204 pages, illustrated, is issued upon terms given upon page one of the aforesaid booklet stated to be found with bottles of Elliman's.

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# THE RUTHLESS HAND OF TIME.

## The Appalling Results of Neglecting Your Hair.

Nature gives every man and woman a head of hair.

But Nature does not give every man and woman the strength and ability to withstand all kinds of attacks on their hair.

The reason is obvious. No two men and two women are alike, constitutionally, physically, morally or mentally. It is chiefly the physical and constitutional sides that concern us most; although the moral and in a less degree the mental qualities of a man or a woman have some effect, however little, on the growth, sustaining power, and general condition of the hair. These are indisputable facts. Now let us consider the physical and constitutional qualities in direct relation to the hair. Some men and some women are born with fine heads of hair—that is to say, they inherit good crops of hair, although every mother knows that it is quite a little time before a baby shows any signs of really good hair. Thus they have, constitutionally, naturally a fine head of hair. Then there are the men and women who have found heads of hair by taking care of it, nourishing it and feeding it from their youth upwards. These men and women can be said to have attained their end by physical means.

Nature had not endowed them with beautiful heads of hair. Their pertinacity, perseverance and common-sense had secured them their victory.

Now, to which side do you belong?

Had you a naturally fine head of hair, once thick, clustering and glossy? And have you neglected it? The chances are that you have. The chances are that you have scorned Nature's gifts, and have refused to recognise your duty to your hair. This is unpardonable.

Do you realise what you are doing? Do you realise that if you persist in this suicidal policy you will soon—very soon—be totally bald? One chaffs a fellow-man about his "shining bald pate," but it is really a terrible state to be in.

You realise this with a shock when you are in such a predicament yourself.

Isn't it time to reform before it is too late to turn to Mr. Edwards' helping hand?

Then there are the men and women who have poor heads of hair naturally, constitutionally. Their task is a harder one! Neglect of their Hair may—and in most cases probably does—mean its total ruin. They must make up their minds more quickly than their more fortunate brethren. They have to help themselves. Nature, obviously, does not offer them much. It is in this section—and a very large section it is, too—in which such awful specimens of hair are seen. Thin, scraggy hair, ill-kept and poor in quality—such is the mental view that appears to one.

Do you belong to this section?

Is your hair dropping out in handfuls? Is it getting thin and sparse?

Now, what steps have you taken to arrest this rapid descent to awful and complete baldness? Any at all? We trow not. You, too, like your more favoured brother, have completely neglected your hair. Without any effort of any kind—with, perhaps, the exception of having used doubtful pomades, lotions and the like—you have allowed your hair steadily to drop away. This is a shame.

You ought to—you *must* make an effort. And there is an expert—a master of Hair Culture—to help you. To the Culture of Hair he has given his life. Than him there is no greater authority on Hair. Why not avail yourself of his services?

### THE "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL."

This is Mr. Edwards' system, by

means of which



## Good Heavens! What's the matter with my Hair?

*Hair-falling, which is due to neglect, and not to any "natural" causes, asserts itself with startling suddenness when the hair has not been drilled daily with Harlene. Without systematic care of the hair, sooner or later Nature is sure to rebel against this outrageous neglect. Send to-day for your Free Sample Outfit, and start your Harlene Hair-Drill to-morrow.*

every man and woman the world over may secure the benefits of his experience.

By means of "Harlene Hair-Drill" every man and woman finds the medium through which he and she can vivify the whole of the Hair System. The roots are fed, nourished and stimulated by means of "Harlene for the Hair."

To the man who had once a fine crop of hair, and who since has lost it through neglect, "Harlene for the Hair" will prove a great find. He will see that by judicious application, by consistency, by proper treatment as suggested by Mr. Edwards, his hair will begin to revive. The neglected, lustreless growth, now fed and nourished, will begin to look healthy and glossy.

By means of "Cremex" for the Scalp, he will completely wash away that terrible scurf which has choked and stifled his hair from the very roots. Freed from the unwelcome attention of the scurf, the young hairs sprout quickly.

This treatment, followed by application of "Harlene for the Hair," produces that glorious, splendid head of hair so much admired and envied.

To the man who has to depend on his individual efforts for the success of his hair, "Harlene Hair-Drill" is a great blessing.

Now he will get on. No more need he strive for something to arrest that fearful decay. No more need he wish for, and not get, something to promote the growth of his hair, to cover those nasty bald patches, and to add freshness and youth to his appearance.

In "Harlene for the Hair" he has all he wants. He must set to work at once. He must make up for lost time. In his case, more especially, he needs to take pains. He must be systematic. He must follow Mr. Edwards' directions carefully. In consistency lies success.

Slowly will he notice how spruce his hair is looking. Over there he will notice how thick it has become. With joy he will see the bald patches disappear. They are covered by a healthy, wholesome growth.

His cure proceeds. Step by step he climbs his way to victory. This task becomes lighter and lighter day by day. By culture does he win. At last he has conquered!

Instead of the poor, sparse head of hair, he now wears a thick, heavy growth. He is supremely happy!

### MR. EDWARDS' OFFER.

So much can "Harlene Hair-Drill" do for you. So much will Mr. Edwards help you to do.

To every reader of this paper who writes for it, Mr. Edwards will send, free of charge, his "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfit. He wants every reader to realise how important a good head of hair is to him or her. First, he wants them to know how they may regain their hair, having once lost it; or how they might improve and further beautify their hair by means of his treatment.

At first it will cost them nothing. All they are asked to do is to send 3d. for postage, and by return they will receive this wonderful outfit. The following comprises the

### "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL" OUTFIT.

1. A Sample Bottle of "Harlene for the Hair." This fine Hair Tonic stimulates growth, refreshes the roots and adds a lustre and gloss to the hair. The perfect Hair Tonic.
2. A packet of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder. By dissolving the scurf the scalp is cleansed and relieved of an incubus. The scalp is refreshed, and is now ready for treatment by "Harlene."
3. A copy of the "Harlene Hair-Drill" Manual—a thoroughly comprehensive, yet concise, work on the care and tending of the hair.

### COUPON.

To the EDWARDS HARLENE CO.,  
104, High Holborn, London, W.C.  
Dear Sirs,—Kindly send me your Free "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfit. I enclose 3d. stamps for postage.  
(Foreign Stamps accepted.)

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"Illustrated London News," April 5, 1913.

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The detachable Front Table can be used flat for writing or inclined for reading. When not in use it is concealed under the seat. The arms lift up and turn outwards, forming Side Tables for holding books, writing materials, etc.

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The only Chair combining these conveniences or that is so easily adjusted.

The Upholstery is exceptionally soft and deep, with spring elastic edges, and supports the entire body in the highest degree of luxurious comfort.

Would not one of these chairs add considerably to the enjoyment of your relaxation and rest?

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## MODERN CRITICAL STUDIES.

MR. MARTIN SECKER'S "Series of Critical Studies" does justice to the publisher's sense of pleasant format. The volumes are a delight to eye and hand, and make a welcome addition to the bookshelf. These studies have a special significance, inasmuch as they represent the opinion of younger critics. The outlook is entirely that of the Twentieth Century, and if the method is in some cases a little disconcerting to minds trained in an earlier school, it is on that account all the more stimulating. It is just possible that some of Mr. Secker's writers will one day modify their judgments, and bring to the work of criticism a cooler head and a less dithyrambic style; but this does not apply to all. Mr. Frank Swinnerton's examination of George Gissing, for example, is one of the sanest and best-balanced appreciations that has yet appeared. Gissing is treated with complete sympathy, but the critic is not blinded by admiration. He sees Gissing exactly as he was, a man "frustrate," and yet no object of pity. Mr. Swinnerton goes to the root of the matter when he points out that Gissing talked too much about his characters. He visualised them clearly enough, and perhaps fully enough, to himself, but he never "got them down" with the same degree of intensity. He lacked the driving power of a burning imagination. He lacked, also, a vivid experience. His peculiar nature held him aloof from his fellow-men. He detested his surroundings, and yearned for the pleasant paths of cultivated society, which he believed to be his birthright. His abilities, he fancied, would have flourished amid a cloistral and academic calm. That rare atmosphere is a mere figment of Gissing's discontent. Had he possessed any humour, he would have been saved from this plaintive attitude, which had its cause in intellectual snobbery. Mr. Swinnerton does not use that harsh phrase, but he is quite well aware of the truth. Gissing, it appears, could have had all the precious intellectual and social gentility he so lusted after if he had cared to use his opportunities.

He was by no means unrecognised, but his perverse Ego, postulating a Sybaritic something it did not understand, found no satisfaction in the glimpses vouchsafed to it of its imagined Paradise. His struggle was gallant, his perseverance praiseworthy, but the result is futile—more futile, we venture to think, than Mr. Swinnerton has dared to say. Gissing achieved no true picture of his times; his best work is merely the reflection of his own very limited

novel, an experiment of many excellences that might have succeeded if the novelist could have communicated completely his sense and knowledge of the period. But, as Dante says, "here vigour failed the towering phantasy," and Gissing interpolated his everlasting essays, when he should have lost himself in the delineation of character and incident. His defect is that he stood continually in his own light. He could not see the world for George Gissing.

In the same series, Mr. Edward Thomas "appreciates" Swinburne. The writing is that of a full man. It is, however, a little too exuberant to be perfectly acceptable as criticism. There are many sound and suggestive things in the book, but it leaves a confused impression. The critic is evidently in that pleasant state of Swinburnian intoxication which follows prolonged reading of the poet, and the spell of mere words has blurred the sense of values and of what is due to prose. Some of the expositions of Swinburne's verbal magic commend themselves; others do not. Had Mr. Thomas paused to remember that a certain refrain, which he analyses so ingeniously, is a direct translation from Æschylus, he would, we think, have tempered his gushing and meaningless comment with some Attic moderation.

In "Thomas Hardy" Mr. Lancelles Abercrombie suffers from the modern critic's dread of being discounted by the future. Therefore, he makes haste to be prophetic. "The Dynasts," he believes, is worthy of a place with "Faust" and "Prometheus Bound." His statement of Hardy's conception of Deity we find it impossible to follow. More satisfying, and perfectly intelligible, is his excellent treatment of Hardy the epic-novelist of Wessex, about whose place in English literature there cannot be two opinions.

Very useful to advertisers and others is "The Newspaper Press Directory" (Mitchell and Co., 1 and 2, Snow Hill, E.C.), of which the 1913 edition (the sixty-eighth) It gives particulars of all papers and periodicals in the British Isles, and the chief similar publications in the Colonies and foreign countries.



Photo, L.N.A.

"TWO TRAINS CLASHED": DÉBRIS AFTER THE FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION AT MARYLEBONE—SHOWING THE WRECKED CARRIAGE OF THE INCOMING TRAIN.

A fatal accident took place on the afternoon of March 28 at Marylebone Station, the London terminus of the Great Central Railway, resulting in the death of one passenger and injuries to twelve. The 4.50 train leaving for High Wycombe collided with the last coach of the 1.15 from Leicester (due to reach Marylebone at 4.44), at a crossing where four lines converge, about fifty yards from the end of the platform. The last two coaches of the incoming train were thrown off the rails, and it was in them that the casualties took place. If the trains had not both been going fairly slowly, the results would have been much more serious.

mentality, and with that, posterity will not be very greatly concerned. It is satisfactory to note Mr. Swinnerton's favourable estimate of "Veranilda," Gissing's post-classical

has now been published. It gives particulars of all papers and periodicals in the British Isles, and the chief similar publications in the Colonies and foreign countries.



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*Joseph Simpson, R.B.A.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT

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This Picture is the Third of a Series of colored Portraits of Famous Scots published by  
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## NEW NOVELS.

**"Jewels in Brass."**

A book which compels admiration and provokes criticism at the same moment has nothing neutral about it. For our part, the admiration wins all along the line, and we congratulate Mrs. Horlick on her new novel, "Jewels in Brass" (Duckworth). Its charm—no, its greatest charm, for it has more than one—lies in the skill with which the fascination of an innocent and beautiful woman is presented. It is comparatively easy to make the wicked temptress seductive, man having still so much of the old Adam in his composition; but this picture of Antonia, whose heart was as clean as her body was adorable, is something like an achievement for a comparative novice. The truth is that Mrs. Horlick, though she may be a recent arrival, is no recruit from the ranks of the amateurs. She has stepped straight into her rightful place, a writer of subtlety, of passion, of tears and laughter—a very human writer with an appeal that goes straight to the heart. And the criticism? Our quarrel with her is for leaving the psychological explanation of Adam Chaine's position to the last. We are troubled through three-fourths of the book by the feeling that there never could have been such a person as this cold-blooded painter, who lived in a nominal marriage with Antonia, that thing of youth and beauty, for seven years, and was never tempted to love or loathe her; though it may be admitted he becomes less of a gross improbability in the last twenty pages.

"Phyllida Flouts Me." Juan Castiglione, the youth who was really Cecil Martin masquerading as a young man in her brother's interests, has,



IRISH COLLEENS ON JAUNTING CARS IN THE CITY:  
A PICTURESQUE PROCESSION ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Messrs. Kirker Greer and Co., one of the proprietors of the well-known "Veritor" group of Irish whiskies, sent out on St. Patrick's Day a procession of jaunting cars, occupied by dainty Irish colleens, to parade various parts of the City. One object was to advertise their popular brand of "Shamrock" whisky.

of course, the angust protection of Viola, and Rosalind, and Portia and the lawyer's clerk—not to mention (descending from the airy habitations of fancy to sober fact), the lady who lived the greater part of her life, her sex unsuspected, as a surgeon in the British Army. Why should we cavil at Miss Pendered's girl-man? Yet few readers, we think, will be able to believe in her. Her scheme for the advancement of the brother's happiness does more credit to the ingenuity of the author than to Miss Cecil's intelligence. She behaves uncommonly like a fool; and the Squire, who falls in love with her, corduroy breeches and all, matches her foolishness with his own. The people in "Phyllida Flouts Me" (Mills and Boon) are not real people. We do not believe in the honest farmer and his wife, or the chorus of rustics, or the lovers. They are pasteboard figures, and we can see Miss Pendered pulling the strings. The best that can be said for "Phyllida Flouts Me" is that it is a pretty book, and that it presents a pleasing moral.

Pills have ever been a popular form of medicine, for they embody in a most convenient shape a kind of dose which everyone needs occasionally. The new "Lenilax" pills are so named to imply that their effects are soothing to the system as well as laxative, unlike violent drugs. They are sold in phials at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d., and can be obtained of chemists and stores, including Messrs. Boot. A free sample can be had on application to Atkinson's Lenilax Pill Company, Olmar Street, London, S.E.



AN IRON HORSE FOR THE GRAND NATIONAL: THE "SIR GILBERT CLAUGHTON"—A MONSTER NEW L. AND N.W.R. LOCOMOTIVE.

This magnificent new engine has just been completed in the works of the London and North Western Railway Company at Crewe. It was arranged to attach it to the nine o'clock special train from Euston for the Grand National on Friday, April 4. The engine has been named after the chairman of the company.

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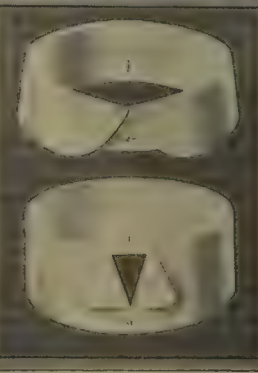
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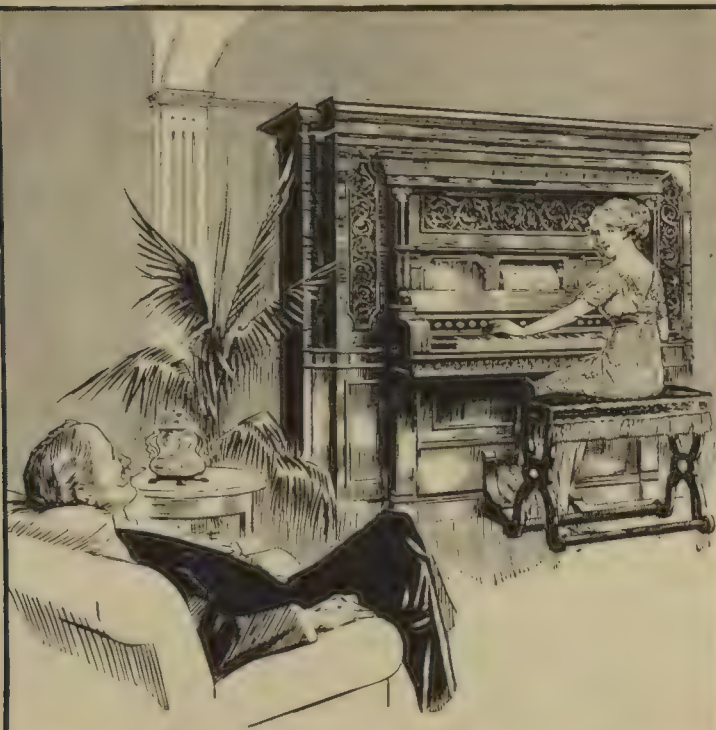
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## THE WORKS OF RAPHAEL DISCOVERED BY ADOLFO VENTURI.

NOT from a dark recess in some abandoned castle have the newly discovered "Raphaels" been extracted. Plain to the eye, and publicly visible, they have for the last four centuries stared in the face of anyone who cared to look at them. Truly an amazing fact! Just revealed by Signor Adolfo Venturi, who, unlike the thousands who looked and did not see, alone was struck by such evidence as allows no doubt. Signor Venturi has just published a "History of the Italian Arts," which now reaches its eighth volume. In that eighth volume is to be found the exciting surprise—the revelation of the discovery of unknown works by Raphael, among which stands the masterpiece of his youth. The works belong—so writes Giuseppe Galassi—to divers periods of the painter's juvenile activity, and are situated in places known by all, frequented by all—namely, the Pinacoteca and the Cambio (the Exchange building) at Perugia, where, incredible as it seems, the secret of their origin has remained undiscovered for four hundred years.

In the Exchange, in the second lunette on the left as one enters, high above the groups of the Heroes and the

Learned ranged in a line, by Perugino, sits "Fortitude," a suave girl, "breathing innocence from her caressing, wondering eyes." She reminds one, by her sweet face with somewhat restricted outlines, of Timoteo della Vite's Madonnas, and is a precursor of the "Knight's Dream" in the National Gallery. No one can hesitate. "Fortitude" is the first work of Raphael, painted in fresco in 1500, when, at the age of seventeen, he had joined the studio of Pietro Perugino. But the wonder will increase when everybody knows that a whole large, monumental fresco, "The Prophets and the Sibyls," in the Audience-Room of the Exchange College, is also undoubtedly the work of Raphael. The discovery bears in itself incontrovertible evidence. How is it possible that for more than four hundred years none of the passers-by had been moved at the sight of those heroic figures? Perugino, by extending near by his worn-out compositions, had, however, given the measure of the distance that separated him in his old age from the young student, who, like the eagle, already soared to the boldest flights. With the help of these new discoveries Raphael's artistic education can henceforward be definitely outlined, after years of doubt and contradictions. In the year 1500 he was at Perugia in Perugino's studio. So attests the "Fortitude." Before this

he had been educated in art by Timoteo della Vite at Urbino, where Francia's disciple had settled in 1495. With whom he had exercised himself still earlier may be easily imagined; possibly with Lian di Meleto, a painter, his father's testamentary executor: but a boy's first exercises have nothing to do with art. In the "Fortitude" there is nothing yet of Peruginian influence. Later, Raphael leans more and more on Perugino, although his personality begins to reveal itself. Later still, the artist reconquers himself, until in "The Prophets and the Sibyls" this personality breaks all scholastic bounds in the fervour of his juvenile impetuosity.

At that time two giants, Leonardo da Vinci and Michael-Angelo, were measuring themselves for the decorating of the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence. Perhaps Raphael saw their cartoons; hence, perhaps, also a new departure. It is the moment when, having assimilated the elements of his



Photo. illus. Bureau.

ANSWERING THE CALL OF THE SEA IN WEST LONDON: H.M.S. "STORK" TO BE USED AS A TRAINING-SHIP FOR POOR BOYS OF KENSINGTON AND HAMMERSMITH—AT THE TOWER BRIDGE.

H.M.S. "Stork" has been lent by the Admiralty to the Kensington and Hammersmith Boys' Naval Brigade, for use in training poor boys of the district for a seafaring life. The "Stork" arrived in the Thames on March 30. Our photograph was taken just after she had passed under the Tower Bridge.

artistic education, the artist, by the virtue of a new vision, is burning with the sacred fire. He pours this new fire over the "Prophets and the Sibyls." No longer Umbrian or Urbinian, he has become himself, exuberant with grace and life, a spark of the new spirit which is going to animate the complex artistic manifestation called the cinque-cento (sixteenth century). Raphael's life then runs pure and serene like his own activity. If we observe his Madonnas, one after the other, we notice no shadow, no stoppage in his ascent towards Divinity. But what can be noticed in the Madonnas appears to be contradicted by an occasional return, in other works, to some of his master's forms, which explains how Raphael may have been called an imitator. Not so now, however! The frescoes of the Cambio show Raphael after his elaboration of Umbrian or Urbinian forms, expressing all the new emotions of his heart.

If the scheme of composition in the "Prophets and the Sibyls" is still Peruginian, one cannot but feel that the artist, while painting, finds that these limits to the composition shall no longer suffice to contain so great an effort of vitality. But he already has entered the new era triumphantly, and "The Prophets and the Sibyls" has by its strength of thought and sentiment, its intensity and nobility of life, broken for ever the chains of tradition.



Photo. Hopkins

THE FIRST DREADNOUGHT COMPLETED FOR THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY: H.M.S. "AUSTRALIA."

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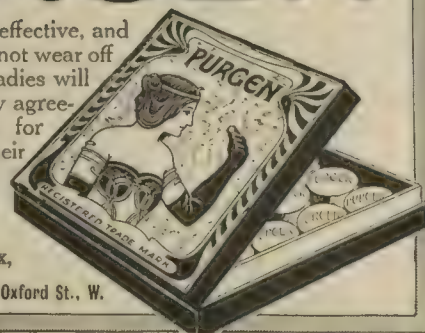
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## RHEUMATISM

## PEBECO after smoking

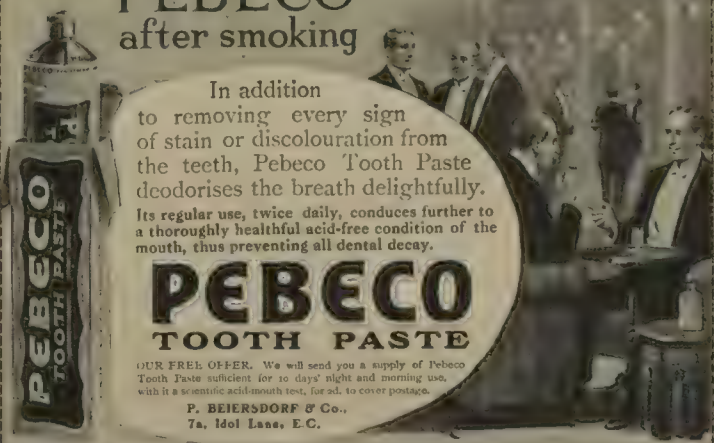
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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

More Facts  
About the Fuel  
Problem.

Really, I am almost beginning to think that I ought to apologise for so constantly harping on the fuel-problem string, but the subject is so all-important to the motorist that I should feel I was not doing my duty to the reader did I not do my level best to keep him reasonably well in touch with the developments as they affect our supply of motor fuel. Last week I dealt at some length with the possibilities of alcohol, or an admixture of alcohol and benzol, and promised that I would investigate the details of the new process of alcohol distillation from peat, which was the subject-matter of the letter to which I gave place in my notes. Well, for several reasons—principally that of want of time—I have not gone any farther into the process mentioned, and, in the light of certain knowledge which has come to me during the week, I am not so much inclined to give premier place to alcohol as the saviour of the situation. This sudden change of attitude needs, I know, some explanation, which I am only too pleased to be able to give.

First of all, let me say that a number of very capable brains have lately been experimenting with various processes—or rather, variations of a process—for the

production of synthetic petrol. I am not altogether certain that the term "synthetic" is scientifically correct in this relation, but it is quite near enough for all practical purposes. In this process a heavy fuel oil with a petroleum basis is passed through a retort heated to about 600 deg. Cent., in which is a catalyst of iron or finely divided nickel. The oil, with which is fed into the retort a stream of water, is passed over the catalyst, and the action that ensues is that known as "cracking," in which the oil is fractionated and passes over its lighter constituents in the form of gases which condense into the lighter oils or spirits. That is the non-technical description of the cracking process.

No Relief from Petroleum. Now, in order successfully to operate this process of producing synthetic petrol, as I shall continue to call it, we have to secure our supplies of heavy

cially practical—as, indeed, it is—then it is equally obvious that, if we can obtain supplies of heavy oil from a source other than petroleum itself, here is a solution of the fuel problem ready to our hands. But can we obtain those supplies? My answer is that I am firmly convinced that we can.

A good deal has been written about a low-temperature process of coal-distillation known as the Del Monte process, and I am now blaming myself very severely that I have not investigated it before this. My excuse is that



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The photograph was taken near Luss, on Loch Lomond side. It shows the snow-clad Luss Hills, and a stream famous for brown trout—a favourite haunt of anglers.



FITTED WITH A DOUBLE LANDAULETTE BODY: A 16-20 H.P. SUNBEAM CAR.

The car is painted grey, and is very smart in appearance.

petroleum oils, and it is perfectly obvious that we cannot expect relief in this direction, because the same people who control the world's supply of petrol control the output of crude oil. That is why I have always taken the view that alcohol is the thing that will help out the motorist to a far greater extent than anything else. But wait a moment! As I have said, it is perfectly obvious that we cannot hope for anything from the petroleum oils; but, given that the process of obtaining synthetic petrol is com-

certain well-intentioned people have heralded this process as the absolute solution of the fuel problem, because by its means it is possible to produce from slack coal seven gallons, and from good gas-producing coal as much as twenty gallons of benzol to the ton of coal treated. This is the veriest nonsense, and I would not go across the street to talk to a man who told me that he could produce this quantity of benzol from any ton of coal that was ever dug out of the earth. Quite by accident—for, as I say, I could not bring myself to consider the process seriously—I was induced to go and investigate this Del Monte process. The result is that I have come to believe that if it is not the solution for which we have been seeking, then it comes very near it indeed. What this process does produce ultimately is a heavy oil, distinctly within the paraffin series, which on being cracked produces not benzol—I want to insist on this very definitely indeed—but a hexane which has all the characteristics of petrol. It is, in fact, synthetic petrol. If I say that the process really produces crude petroleum from coal, then, although I know I am

(Continued overleaf)

## EARLY MOTOR CAR TYPES

## No. 9. The Parisian Daimler.

To many motorists of to-day mention of the 1000-Miles Trial of 1900 conveys nothing. Yet this time thirteen years ago it was the one absorbing topic of conversation in motoring circles. The tour was undertaken with two main ideas: (1) as a reliability trial, and (2) as a capital method of familiarising the general public with the motor-car. A start was made from Hyde Park Corner on Monday, 23rd April, some sixty vehicles of one kind and another taking part, and the tour did not conclude until the 12th May. The route embraced many of the principal towns, such as Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh, Leeds, Newcastle, etc., and wherever a stop was made for the night an exhibition of the cars was held on the following day. Of the car illustrated below—a Parisian Daimler—several specimens went through with honour. If the trial showed the reliability of the cars, it demonstrated equally that the pneumatic tyre was far from perfect. But that was thirteen years ago, and much has been learnt since then, as well as forgotten. To-day the user of DUNLOP TYRES regards a 1000-miles tour with equanimity, for the odds are greatly in favour of such a distance being covered without tyre trouble of any kind.

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1900



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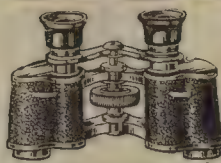
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ntifically wrong, I am sufficiently near the mark to be practically correct.

**What It Means.** If the claims made on behalf of this process can be justified, in practice—and, as a result of close investigation, I believe they can—then we are face to face with something very big indeed. Now, from a ton of good gas-producing coal the Del Monte process is said to result in an average production of about fifteen gallons of motor-spirit. If that was all, then the process would not count commercially, because the purchase price of coal, plus working and distribution charges, would put the product out of court as a competitor of petrol. But in addition to the spirit, we get about 14½ cwt. of a small semi-coke, twenty gallons of coal tar, and some 32 lb. of sulphate of ammonia, all of which are marketable products, and the sale of which will practically pay all the outgoings, leaving us with the cost of producing the motor-spirit at somewhere in the neighbourhood of nothing per gallon. Of course, this is the extreme way of stating the case, but it will serve for the purposes of illustration. Suppose we take the yield of spirit as being only ten gallons per ton (which is a lot inside the mark), then it means that we can get all the motor-fuel we want from the treatment of ten million tons of coal—at present, that is; and I believe that the total amount mined in this country is about 65,000,000 tons annually. Of course, it will take a lot of time to erect plants and get them into working order, but it would also take time to get benzol and alcohol plants to work. But there is no reason why, providing there is really no hitch in the Del Monte claims, the very near future should not see synthetic petrol a marked factor in the competition of the fuels. I need hardly point out the enormous advantage that synthetic petrol must have over fuels of the benzol series or over alcohol. Benzol, as I have said before

in this column, is a satisfactory enough substitute for petrol, though the latter has manifest advantages. Petrol begins to distil at or about 45 deg. Cent., while benzol commences to distil only when the temperature is raised to 80 deg. Cent.; and the implied lack of

the more volatile fractions is likely to lead to starting difficulties when used in the internal-combustion motor. I have used benzol, and would use it again, but not from choice—I would far rather use petrol if I could get it at anything like the same price as the benzol. Benzol is but a substitute, after all, and if we can get the real thing, even synthetically, it is much better. I shall probably have some more to say about this Del Monte process on a subsequent occasion.



ONE OF THE FINEST STATE MOTOR-CARS EVER BUILT: THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD'S NEW 40-50 H.P. SIX-CYLINDER ROLLS-ROYCE, WITH A BARKER BODY.

The chassis was made by the Rolls-Royce Co., the body by Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., of South Audley Street, under instructions from Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency, the Nizam's agents in London. There are four additional seats for the four Sirdars who accompany the Nizam on state occasions. The ornament on the roof represents the Cap of Maintenance. The car is painted a rich canary yellow with gold mountings. It is fitted with a C.A.V. electric-lighting system.



THE MOTOR-CAR IN NEWSPAPER DISTRIBUTION: THREE 40-H.P. AUSTIN CHASSIS FOR THE EXPRESS DELIVERY OF THE "DAILY MAIL." The motor-car has done much to accelerate the distribution of newspapers. These three chassis are the Austin Motor Company's standard 40-h.p., chain-driven, and fitted with Austin Sankey detachable steel wheels.

**The Straker-Squire "Fifteen."** One of my latest tests is of the Straker-Squire "fifteen." As is fairly well known, the Straker-Squire firm were one of the first to confine their efforts to the production of a single model, and the result of their specialisation is that they are making a very fine car indeed. It is impossible to say in these days of relative excellence that this or that car is the best in its class—some are better than others, and it is very hard to differentiate between the leaders in any class; but I must record the opinion that the Straker-Squire comes very high up among the "fifteens." It is essentially an easy car to drive, it is quite fast on the level, a hill-climber of more than average merit, very silent, and has very marked powers of acceleration. In fact, the motorist who requires his car to do anything that is not well within the capacity of the Straker-Squire has no business to own a car at all. I was particularly struck with the performance of the Ware Carburettor with which the car is equipped. Most modern carburettors have to be treated very tenderly when "getting away"—if the throttle is opened at

all quickly, the engine chokes and often stops altogether; but in the case of the Ware, with the motor just turning over light, the throttle can be simply slammed wide open and the engine will get away at once without the slightest hesitation. Altogether, I consider the Straker-Squire quite a notable car in its class.

W. WHITTALL.

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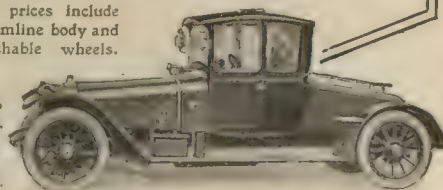
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated June 28, 1912) of MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD TEMPLE GODMAN, of 5, Upper Belgrave Street, and Highden, Pulborough, Sussex, who died on Dec. 11, is proved by three sons, the value of the real and personal estate being £284,762. The testator gives all his property in Canada to his four sons, his son Richard Temple taking a double share; a certain number of ordinary shares in Whitbread and Co. to his son, Richard Temple; £500, an annuity of £5000, and the use of his two residences to his wife; £20,000 in trust for his daughter Mary Lisa Ibbetson; £10,000 in trust for his daughter Sarah Rosalie; £9000 in trust for his daughter Cicely Mary Edward; £200 each to Philip Champion de Crespigny and Lieut.-Colonel Tyrell Champion de Crespigny; and legacies to servants. Subject to the life interest of Mrs. Godman, he settles the Highden estate on his son Richard Temple. The residue of the property goes to his four sons, large sums to be brought into account.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1912) of MR. PETER WILLIAM MUGRAVE, of Manby House, Otley, Yorks, who died on Feb. 8, is proved by three sons, and the value of the estate sworn at £191,747. The testator gives £200 each to his children; £15,000 in trust for each of his daughters Sarah Elizabeth Clough and Martha Mathers; £20,000 in trust for his daughter Florence; £2000 each to the three children of his daughter Edith Mary Clough; £1000 each to his other grandchildren; and the residue to his sons William, Thomas, Charles, John Richard, and Herbert Thompson.

The will of MR. JOHN JOSEPH COOPER, of The Grange, Lawn Road, Beckenham, and 5 and 6, Savile Road, woolen merchant, who died on Dec. 31, is proved, the value of the property being £124,862. The testator gives £500, the household effects and use of The Grange to his wife; £100 to James Sanders; £11,000 in trust for each of his daughters; and the income of his sisters Caroline Finch Cooper and Clara Lowry is to be made up to £600 per annum during their joint lives and £450 per annum to the survivor. Provisions are made for the carrying on of his business, and the leaving of his capital therein, interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. being paid to his wife. The residue goes to his sons.

The will (dated Jan. 16, 1905) of MR. HENRY ALAN SCOTT, of 35, Eaton Place, who died on Jan. 27, is proved by Mrs. Madeline Ellinor Scott, the widow, the value of the property being £53,876 5s. 6d., all of which he left to his wife absolutely.

The following important wills have been proved—  
Mr. Charles Couper, 37, Lansdowne Crescent, Glasgow £176,799  
Mr. Richard Stanway, Bury Wood Cottage, Hatfield Broad Oak, and Crescent Road, Crouch End £97,555  
Lieut.-Colonel Wardrop Moore, Greenhall, Blantyre £95,629

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

H. FISHER (Imperial Chess Club).—Thanks for your postcard; but it is hardly worth while to announce the event, as by the time we come out it will already have happened.

C. A. P. (Bournemouth).—The composer of the problem is a bit of a veteran, and we should scarcely care to endorse your suggested "improvement" without very careful consideration.

L. SCHULZ (Vienna).—We regret we gave the wrong defence. If 1. P to R8h (a Q), P to Kt4th; and as you say, Q to R5th, K takes P; and we fail to see move on the move. The position is a very complicated one, and we may have overlooked the correct attack; but no one else has proposed such a solution.

C. A. M. (Penang).—Probably you are aware by this time that the problem you discuss was altogether defective.

M. F. HALL (Pasadena, California).—We trust you have received the solution you require.

H. N. BROWN (Hart Court).—If you think 1. R to Kt7th a "cook" of Problem No. 3592, we wonder what your solution would be like! It is, at any rate, the composer's way of doing it.

REDFORD L'HERRMUT.—We have pleasure in complying with your request.

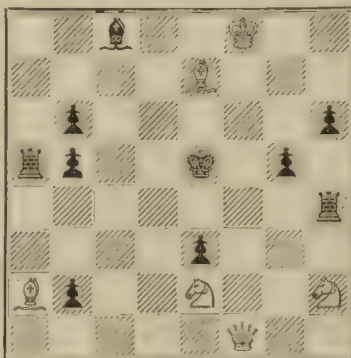
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3501.—BY JEFFREY JENNER.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to Q7th. K to Kt6th.  
2. Kt to R5th (ch). K takes Kt or P.  
3. R or B mates.

If Black play 1. K to R4th or K takes Kt, 2. Kt to B5th, etc.

PROBLEM NO. 3592.—BY T. W. GEARY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3585 received from K Tewari (Dholpur, India); of No. 3586 from C. A. M. (Penang) and J. A. Burrow (Stratford, Canada); of No. 3587 from K. Tidmarsh (Vernon, B.C.); Rev. Lloyd M. Parker (Nova Scotia), C. B. Bird (Wassau, U.S.A.), and J. F. L. (Alberta); of No. 3588 from J. W. Healy (Toronto), H. A. Sellar (Denver, U.S.A.), J. Murray (Quebec), and W. Roehm (New York); of No. 3589 from J. W. Healy and J. Murray; of No. 3590 from E. Gough (Rristol), K. J. Lonsdale (New Brighton), E. S. Howells, H. F. Deakin (Epsom), and A. Vandeker (Netherlands); of No. 3591 from A. L. Payne (Torbay), C. Barretto (Madrid), W. Lillie (Marple), J. Isaacson (Liverpool), R. J. Lonsdale, and F. Pataki (Budapest).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3592 received from W. M. Campbell (Liverpool), W. C. D. Smith (Northampton), F. Pataki (W. H. Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), J. C. Gemmell (Camptown), J. Deering (Cahara), J. Churcher (Southampton), J. Cohn (Berlin), F. Warren, J. Fowler, J. Green (Boulogne), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), M. Pulzer (Fiume), J. Gersan, R. Winters (Canterbury), E. Gough, H. S. Brandreth (Cimiez), G. Conroy (Swindon), J. C. Stuckhouse (Torquay), A. L. Payne, R. J. Lonsdale, Rev. J. Christie (Redditch), T. Smith (Brighton), R. Murphy (Wexford), F. R. Gittins, F. Thompson (Colne), A. H. Shepherd (Norwich), J. Wilcock (Shrewsbury), W. R. Harrison (Leeds), E. J. Winter-Wood (Paisley), Colonel Godfrey (Cheltenham), J. Gamble (Belfast), C. A. P., L. Schulz (Vienna), H. M. Browne, H. S. Nicholls (Willesden), J. Dixon, J. R. Wallington, Julia Short (Exeter), E. Wallis (Scarborough), Dr. Steede (Leightonstone), F. J. Overton (Sutton Coldfield), F. Glanville (High Wycombe), A. W. Hamilton Gell (Hilsea), J. Wetherill (Manchester), P. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), J. Isaacson, J. W. Hildbrough (Leeds), and H. J. M.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the inter-University match between Messrs H. J. MANDRIKROT and Mr. J. DANIELS.

(Centre Counter Gambit).

WHITE (Mr. M.) (Oxford).	BLACK (Mr. D.) (Cambridge).	WHITE (Mr. M.) (Oxford).	BLACK (Mr. D.) (Cambridge).
1. P to K4th.	P to Q4th.	16. Kt to Q4th.	R takes Kt.
2. P takes P.	Q takes P.	17. P takes R.	H takes R.
3. Kt to Q4th.	P to Q4th.	18. Q takes Kt.	P to Kt3rd.
4. Kt to R4th.	P to Q4th.	19. Q takes R.	R to Q2nd.
5. P to Q4th.	H to H4th.	20. Q to R4th.	K to R3rd.
6. H to Q4th.	K to Kt3rd.	21. Q to R4th.	K to Kt3rd.
7. P to K3rd.	P to K3rd.	22. Q to R4th.	K to Kt3rd.
8. Castles.	Kt to R3rd.	23. K to Kt3rd.	K to Kt3rd.
9. R to B5q.	K to Q3rd.	24. Kt to Kt3rd.	K to Kt3rd.
10. P to K3rd.	Q Kt to Q2nd.	25. Kt to Kt3rd.	K to Kt3rd.
11. Kt to R3rd.	Q to B2nd.	26. P to Q4th.	R to H2nd.
12. P to B4th.	Castles Q.	27. P to Q4th.	Q to K2nd.
13. Kt to K2nd.		28. Q to Q4th.	Kt to Q4th.
		29. Q takes R.	
		30. Kt takes P (ch).	Resigns.

There is much of interest to be seen at the Exhibition of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours (in Piccadilly), which is now open, and will continue so till about the beginning of June.

Chinese hyperbole is a refreshing change in the language of commercial testimonials. Some choice flowers of rhetoric occur in a letter testifying to the virtues of Sanatogen, written to the proprietors, Messrs. A. Wulff and Co., London, W.C., by a famous Chinese author, Mr. Yao Dzong Nan. Among other things, he says: "The proprietors of Wulff and Co. have inherited virtue from their ancestors and are kind by nature, having the heart of Buddha. They have manufactured in an excellent way Sanatogen, Powder for Long Life, and have thus added another wonderful preparation to the stock of medicines. The bound dragons upon hearing its name will all pray for a cure. The miraculous tortoise after licking the residue upon the medicine-pan will be able to fly. . . . I have tried Sanatogen according to the directions, and have repeatedly found wonderful results. . . . Sanatogen extends its great blessing to the whole population under the sky, and should be made a heritage—a treasure to be handed down to the later generations."

## COMPLETE RENAL OBSTRUCTION and STONE cured WITHOUT OPERATIONS.

### CATHETER USED DAILY FOR THREE WEEKS.

"Few men can have lived through such an illness as mine," says Mr. R. Fowler, of 78, Clarence Road, Peterborough, "and I am sure I should not have survived had it not been for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

"After a long period of bladder trouble, during which I was often obliged to get up from fifteen to twenty times in the night, the water became suppressed altogether, and the affected region began to swell. For three weeks afterwards the catheter had to be employed two or three times daily; had morphia not been injected the pain would have driven me out of my mind.

"Eventually I became reduced to such a condition that I could not bear it any longer. Hot-air baths were then tried as being the only remaining means of removing the kidney waste.

"For sixteen weeks I hung between life and death. Then I started with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Within a week, to my astonishment, there was natural relief from the bladder, after which I made rapid progress, soon being able to return to work. I have never been laid up with kidney trouble since, and have never needed to use the catheter again.

(Signed) "R. FOWLER."

FOUR YEARS LATER:—"I write to tell you that I still keep strong and well."

### A MINISTER'S TRIBUTE.

The Revd. John Archer, of Bridgen Hall, Bridgnorth, says:—

"For some weeks I was in agony through

being unable to relieve the bladder. I was obliged to use an instrument.

"After being assured that an operation was necessary, you may judge of my surprise and delight when I found that a short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills restored a natural action of the bladder. I have taken three boxes of your Pills, and feel most grateful for the good they have done me.

(Signed) "JOHN ARCHER."

### KIDNEY SYSTEM OBSTRUCTED BY STONES.

"For some considerable time I could get no relief from the bladder without the use of a catheter," says Mr. R. Rastall, of 44, Nelson Road, St. John's, Worcester. "I was obliged to carry the instrument about with me. I was informed that my only chance of being cured was an operation, but fortunately it occurred to me to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Within a few days I was relieved of several stones (renal calculi), and from that day to this I have never needed to use the catheter—the bladder has acted naturally and without pain, and I no longer suffer as I formerly did from severe pain in the back.

"As long as I live I shall never be able to praise Doan's Pills enough.

(Signed) "RICHARD RASTALL."

### A STONE "AS LARGE AS AN ACORN."

"Through drinking bad village water before coming to live here," says Mrs. E. Carver, of 58, Hartley Road, Luton, "I suffered misery with sharp pains in my back and certain other symptoms of kidney complaint.

"We were obliged to move into Luton in the end, but the mischief was already done, and I began to experience distress in relieving the system. A friend suggested my trying Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and after taking the first few doses I was relieved of a stone as large as a

good-sized acorn. The system acted without pain or discomfort after that. The doctor said, it was a wonder I was not obliged to undergo an operation for the stone; it was the biggest he had seen. All the credit for removing this stone goes to Doan's Pills, for I was taking no other medicine at the time.

"It was SEVEN YEARS AGO this happened, but I have had no further trouble with the kidneys.

(Signed) "EMILY CARVER."

### THREE RENAL STONES REMOVED.

"Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been the means of saving my life," says Mr. J. H. Chate, of 25, Montgomery Street, Hove. "I was in such agony with stone before I tried the pills that I am sure that I could not have held out much longer. Emptying the bladder was accompanied by cruel pain. I always felt I needed relief, and used to be obliged to get up time after time in the night.

"After being in this condition nearly two years, I came to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and although an operation had been urged upon me as being the only hope of a cure, Doan's Pills proved completely successful, relieving me of quite a large stone. Two other stones were removed—all by one box of the Pills.

"That happened NINE YEARS AGO, yet there has never been any sign of stone since.

(Signed) "J. H. CHATE."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills succeeded in these five serious cases by clearing obstructing matter from the urinary system, and promoting a free flow from the kidneys. Hundreds of equally noteworthy cures of dropsy, lumbago, rheumatism, sciatica, inflammation of the bladder, and various forms of kidney disease have been reported to us, and are published from time to time in the Press.

2s. 9d. per box, six boxes for 13s. 9d. Foster-McClellan Company, 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, W.; also at Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.; Cape Town, S.A.; and Sydney, Australia.



## FOUND; YET NEVER LOST: A NEWLY-DISCOVERED RAPHAEL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ABENIACAR. (SEE ARTICLE ELSEWHERE.)



FOR FOUR CENTURIES ATTRIBUTED TO PERUGINO; NOW ASSERTED TO BE BY RAPHAEL: THE FAMOUS "PROPHETS AND THE SIBYLS" IN THE SALA DEL CAMBIO, PERUGIA—WITH THE HEADS (ENLARGED) OF SOLOMON AND DANIEL.

It was announced the other day that Signor Adolfo Venturi had discovered in Perugia three works by Raphael. The most remarkable fact about the "find" is that the paintings have not, as it were, been unearthed, but have been for four centuries in full view of all who cared to look; so many have had eyes to see and have seen not! The works in question are in the Pinacoteca of Perugia and in the Sala del Cambio (the disused Exchange) of the same city. Most important is the fresco, "The Prophets and the Sibyls," in the Exchange, hitherto attributed to Perugino, but now asserted to be by Raphael,

who, it may be pointed out, studied under Perugino in Perugia, is known to have assisted in the decoration of the Sala del Cambio there, and for a number of years followed his master's style. As may be seen, God the Father is at the top of the painting. Below are the Prophets Isaiah, Moses, Daniel (said to be a portrait of Raphael), David, Jeremiah (shown as a portrait of Pinturicchio), and Solomon; with the Sibyls Erythaea, Persica, Cumana, Libyca, Tiburtina, and Delphica. The enlarged head on the left is that of the Solomon of the picture; that on the right is of Daniel (? Raphael).



# CATCHING KOREAN BASS WITH ENGLISH PINS AND WITH LINES WOUND ROUND GRIDS: WINTRY SPORT.

AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY COLLYER



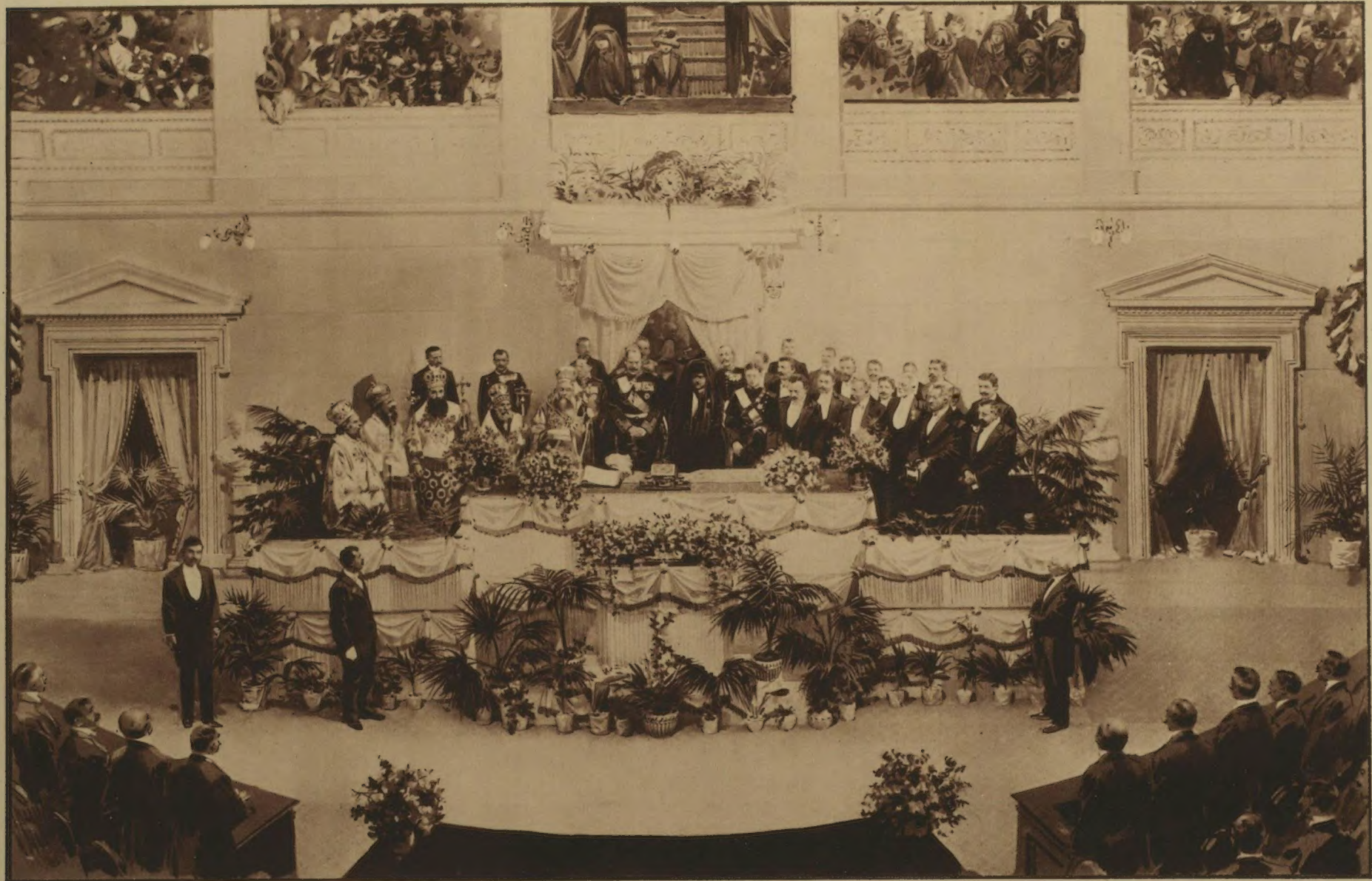
WHERE THE FISHERMEN PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM THE COLD BY SITTING ON SLEDGES AND WEARING "PATTENS": CATCHING FISH THROUGH HOLES CLUBBED IN THE ICE OF THE RIVER HAN.

The fisherman breaks the ice with a club-ended pole of the form seen in the photograph, and the line is taken in or let out by twisting it round or untwisting it from the grid-like end of the rod. Ordinary English pins are bent to serve as hooks. That he may not suffer unduly from the cold the fisherman keeps his feet from contact with the ice by means of what, for want of a better word, may be called pattens; and sits on a small sledge. Bass is the fish caught. Attention may be called to the curious head-dress, which is open at the top; to the fact that, although no gloves are worn, extra stockings are drawn over the arms; and to the long pipe.



# THE SUCCESSOR TO THE MURDERED KING OF THE HELLENES: THE NEW EUROPEAN RULER'S OATH.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BOENBRINGER.



SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, APRIL 5, 1913.—VI

WITH HIS QUEEN AT HIS SIDE: KING CONSTANTINE TAKING THE OATH IN THE PRESENCE OF THE METROPOLITAN, MEMBERS OF THE HOLY SYNOD, AND CABINET MINISTERS.

King Constantine, who came to the Throne with such tragic suddenness on the murder of his father in Salonika, took the oath at Athens on March 21. The Metropolitan, accompanied by the members of the Holy Synod, entered the Chamber of Deputies at ten o'clock in the morning. Half-an-hour later, King Constantine, Queen Sophie, the Crown Prince George, and Prince Alexander, whose departure from the Palace had been announced by a salute of 101 guns, came into the hall. The Metropolitan, having first offered the prayer appointed for the occasion, then read the oath, which the new ruler repeated aloud and signed. The document was countersigned by the Metropolitan and by the

Ministers. Much cheering followed the ceremony. It has been announced, by the way, that King Constantine will continue to hold the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army both in times of war and of peace. The headquarters in Macedonia and Epirus are to be called the Royal Headquarters. In the photograph, King Constantine is seen with the Metropolitan on his right and Queen Sophie and Prince Alexander on his left. The Crown Prince is behind the Metropolitan. On the right of the photograph are Cabinet Ministers; on the left are members of the Holy Synod. In the centre of the gallery, above the clock, is Princess Marie.





MODES THAT ARE REIGNING IN FRANCE: THE MOST FASHIONABLE OF THE MANY FASHIONABLE COSTUMES SEEN IN THE BOIS.

It is late in the day to emphasise the fact that Paris holds high place amongst those who determine the world's fashions, and it is not surprising to learn that some of the great dressmakers of that city agitate frequently for the enforcement of a measure which shall make it dangerous for the little dressmakers to steal the creations of the great; that is to say, to act as "pirates" and copy—oftimes cheaply—those modes which have meant to their originators much brain-work, and much outlay to artists and others. From left to right in the drawing are: (1) A silk broché dress with a

small pointed train. The swallow-tail coat is in soft satin. (2) A charmeuse gown on a foundation of velvety satin; a guipure blouse, with satin sleeves. (3) A cachemire-de-soie gown; the tunic draped low, with paniers; vest of embroidered satin. (4) Skirt of embroidered tulle; tunic and vest of foulard silk with a small overjacket of foulard. (5) A skirt of silk serge, with a satin coat and lace waistcoat. (6) A charmeuse skirt with Russian blouse of thick braided tulle. (7) A gown of soft silk, with waistcoat and basque of embroidered linen; guirpe of pleated tulle.



## "PRINCESS PAT.": HER ONLY STUDIO-PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN CANADA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY WALTER MACKENZIE AND FENWICK CUTTEN, MONTREAL.



### BACK IN THE HOME COUNTRY: H.R.H. PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia reached Liverpool from Canada, aboard the "Empress of Britain," on Saturday last, March 29; and it was arranged—by wireless to the vessel—that his Royal Highness should represent the King at Lord Wolseley's funeral. Princess Patricia, who made herself extremely popular in the Dominion, is (need it be said?) the Duke of Connaught's younger daughter.

She was born on March 17, 1886. She is a Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India and a Lady of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. This photograph is, we are informed, the only studio-portrait of her taken in Canada. The King and Queen drove to Euston to meet the Duke and Duchess and Princess Patricia on their arrival in London, and accompanied them to Clarence House.